

DOES YOUR UNDERWEAR FIT YOU LIKE THIS?



To insure perfect fitting, comfortable Underwear every garment of **STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable Underwear is Cut and Tailored by hand**

Won't creep up, sag, or bind after it comes out of the wash, because the severe laundry test every garment must go through before it passes inspection absolutely prevents this.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

is a wonder for wear, yet many buy it for health and comfort—that trio is what most people want. If you would be warm, comfortable and well underclothed this winter let us fit you with STANFIELD'S Combinations with the patented closed crotch. Made for men, women and children in many different weights and qualities.

Black, Blue and Red labels. Stanfield's also make Green label called Nova Scotia but is not guaranteed all wool and is the lowest grade manufactured by this firm. The price is **\$2.50** per suit, Red Label **\$3.50** per suit, Blue Label **\$4.00** per suit. Be sure and get the correct label.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear in two piece suits also in stock

J. V. BERSCHT

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We pay highest possible

Cash

prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry & Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

ASSISTANT ENGINEER

Wanted at once an assistant engineer for the Didsbury electric light plant; must have papers. Apply, stating salary wanted, to A. Brusso, Sec.-Treas. Town of Didsbury.

Annual Report of Patriotic Fund

The last meeting of the local Executive Committee of the Patriotic Fund was held in the Council chambers on Friday night last, G. B. Sexsmith, chairman, H. E. Osmond, Sec.-Treas., Rev. D. H. Marshall, P. R. Reed, N. Clarke, G. Wigglesworth, H. McLean and B. E. Spink were present.

The Secretary-Treasurer presented the annual report of the collections and disbursements of the local branch, which had been audited by Mr. J. M. Reed, as follows:

RECEIPTS

Bal. in Bank, Nov. 5, 1915 34.22
Collections and Sub'stions 2074.40

Total\$2108.62

EXPENDITURES

Stamps for postage and cheques 8 6.00
Printing..... 14.65
Opera House, rent..... 8.00
J. Shiels, price of halter Mrs. H. W. Chambers for Red Cross..... 2.00
Expenses 3 delegates to 2 meetings at Calgary (general and constituency) 15.00

\$48.15

Cheques sent to Calgary Headquarters..... 2025.00
Bal. in Bank Sept. 28, 1916 35.47

Total.....\$2108.62

Payments to dependants from Nov. 1st, 1915, to Sept. 31st, 1916—11 months.....\$1418.00

The Lone Pine district, McLean Bros., collectors, head the list of collections and donations.

The report was adopted on motion.

After transacting some routine business the committee discussed the question of election of officers for the following year and on motion it was decided that a public meeting and concert be arranged for Friday, November 10th with admission at 10c and 25c.

Messrs. Rev. D. H. Marshall, G. B. Sexsmith, P. R. Reed and Geo. Wigglesworth were appointed a committee to make such arrangements.

Hotel Will Open November 1st

The Rosebud Hotel will be reopened under entirely new management on Wednesday next, November 1st.

Mr. Geo. Madden, the new manager, is one of the best hotel managers in the west and under his direction no doubt the hotel will again assume the popularity it formerly held when it was first built.

It is now up to the general public of the district to give the hotel every support and prove that a good hotel under good management can be made to pay without the liquor department.

It is understood that the management will keep the rates for meals and rooms within the reach of every person, consequently there should be no trouble on this score.

The C.P.R. Strike

The strike of conductors, trainmen and yardmen all over the big C.P.R. railroad system seems as though it will not go into force at the time stated, Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock (four o'clock, Calgary time) as we go to press.

A Farewell Presentation to Mrs. Robt. Adam

On Tuesday evening of last week a few friends met at the home of Mr. James Adam to bid farewell to his mother, Mrs. Robt. Adam, who left on Saturday, accompanied by her brother-in-law, for a visit to friends in Ontario and Michigan. After refreshments had been served and a considerable amount of time spent in conversation and song Mr. Norman Clarke took the floor and made very fitting reference to the esteem and love in which Mrs. Adam is held in the community, at the same time presenting her with a very beautiful gold watch, the gift of those present and others not present, as a slight token of that esteem and love. Mrs. Adam, who had insisted with others on Mr. Clark making a speech was very much surprised before he got through and very much affected.

Though unable to make any formal reply it was evident that the gift and all it signified would be in her heart a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." Mrs. Adam's visit to the east will last over the winter. She will be very much missed in her absence and will receive a very glad welcome when she returns.

"Wedding Bells" Appreciated

DIDSBURY, ALTA., Oct. 23rd, 1916

EDITOR PIONEER:—Mr. and Mrs. Adams wish through the Pioneer, to tender their thanks to the people of Didsbury for the rousing welcome which awaited them on their return home from the States last Monday night.

Although a heavy fall of snow was on the ground and snow flakes scurrying through the air, inclement weather, how-

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...\$ 18.00

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....\$ 11.00

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$ 7.00

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited."

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Meeklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at Didsbury, Thursday, October 19th; Olds, Wednesday, October 18th and Carstairs, Friday, October 20th.

FOR SALE—A number of good second hand automobiles for sale. Apply W. Leslie, Overland Garage, Didsbury.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

**Money Orders
issued by the
Union Bank of Canada**

can be conveniently secured, safely forwarded, readily cashed, and are inexpensive. Issued for any sum up to \$50.00, at a cost of from 3c to 15c. Payable at any branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada, Yukon excepted, and in the principal cities of the United States.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone Central

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Pains In the Side, Chest, or Back Aching Muscles Cured Quickly

Even Doctors Marvel at the
Penetrating Power of
Good Old "Nerviline."

Pains anywhere—in the chest, neck, side, back or muscles—they are always a discomfort.

If the inflammation is severe, the pain will be intense. If allowed to continue, complications will follow.

Physicians say one of the best remedies is "Nerviline"—it can't help curing, because it penetrates through the sore tissues, carrying healing properties that destroy every symptom of pain.

In case of colds, sore chest and pleurisy, there should be a good hand-rubbing with Nerviline, and, of course, to prevent the trouble coming back, it's advisable to put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster, which, by



absorption through the skin, draws out all congestion.

For general household use, for curing the ailments of the young and old, for destroying all pain, outward or inward, nothing can excel Nerviline; thousands testify to this effect.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been a renowned and trusted remedy in thousands of homes where practically no medicine is needed.

Nerviline is safe to use. For children's coughs, colds and sore throat nothing can be used with more

certain results.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle today. It is more economical than the 25 cent trial size, and is sure to keep down the doctor's bill and cure a host of minor ills that arise in every household.

All dealers sell Nerviline, or direct from the Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

What He Thought

A new railroad through Louisiana strikes some of the towns about a mile from the business centre, so it is necessary to run a bus line. A salesman stopping in one of the towns asked the old darky bus driver about it:

"Say, Uncle, why have they got the depot away down here?"

After a moment's hesitation the old darky replied: "Ah dunno, boss, unless dey wanted to git it on de railroad."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A milkman was proceeding home after his labors, when he was accosted by a recruiting sergeant, who asked him:

"Wouldn't you like to serve your King? It would be the making of you."

"Sure," declared the expectant milk carrier. "How much does he take each day?"

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

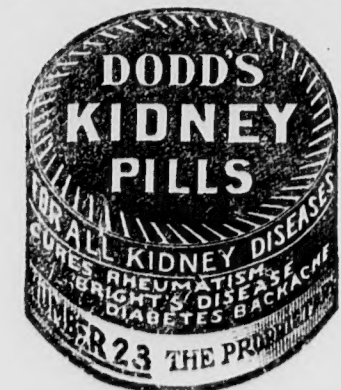
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WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS. Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.

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55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

"What are you playing, daughter?"
"Something from Borofsky, father."
"His health must have been poor."
"No, indeed. His health was excellent, and he lived to be ninety years old."
"Then there was no excuse for his writing that kind of music."



W. N. U. 1126

The Market Report

Contributed by Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd., Grain Merchants, Winnipeg

A careful study of conditions would lead one to believe that the present high levels do not exaggerate the facts governing the crop situation. Statistics on the Canadian crop estimate the production of wheat in this country at one hundred and sixty-seven million bushels, or practically one-half of last year's crop.

We must remember, however, that this is very close to the average production. Then we have the American crop, which is estimated at approximately six hundred million bushels, which is the lowest average for a number of years.

Both crops are going to be made up of a goodly quantity of very low grade wheat. In fact, the early shipments from Manitoba points have showed a very heavy run of feed wheat. This condition is also true in the Minneapolis market. Reports from that centre coincide with the statements of millers here on the low average of flour production of these low grades.

The result is that the milling enterprises will have to buy up the good wheat, that will mix with these low grades and standardize the flour. This accounts for the present widespread buying by the millers, which would naturally make the cash situation very strong. This is evidenced by the premiums that are being paid for the top grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Market conditions for the past week in Winnipeg have been of a very narrow trading proposition. Speculation is limited, and with this feature out of the market it has forced those who want the actual wheat to advance prices each and every time they try to increase their holdings. Their offerings due to the narrow market appear as a burden, the net result has been a very nervous market with wild fluctuations.

The war situation continues to be a big factor, and there does not appear to be any doubt but what successes of the Allies in the Balkans will have a depressing effect. However, it remains to be seen (should the Allies meet with these successes we wish for) whether Russia's crop will be dumped on to the market as rapidly as anticipated.

The general opinion among the trade is that while we might see a great deal higher price for wheat, still those that own it should take advantage of present levels to market their holdings.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Tommy Atkins

The name Tommy Atkins, which is universally applied to the British soldier, originated at the time of the Indian Mutiny. When the rebellion broke out in Lucknow all the Europeans fled to the Residency. On their way they came across a private of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was on sentry duty at an outpost. They urged him to make his escape with them, but he refused to leave his post and was killed. His name happened to be Tommy Atkins and whenever a deed of exceptional daring was performed during the Mutiny the deed was said to be a "regular Tommy Atkins." Since then the expression has been used in a more general sense, and now applies to all the British soldiers.

Younghub: But our honeymoon cannot last forever, you know!

Wife: Oh, no—I realize—but I so dread to take up the frivolous things of life.—Exchange.

Certain morbid conditions must exist in the stomach and intestines to encourage worms, and they will exist as long as these morbid conditions permit them to. To be rid of them and spare the child suffering, use Miller's Worm Powders. They will correct the digestive irregularities by destroying the worms, conditions favorable to worms will disappear, and the child will have no more suffering from that cause.

A motorist had had a mishap, and was underneath the car executing repairs, when a rustic came along, and, after staring vacantly at the car, walked slowly round it several times. "Well, my man, don't you know what this is?" the motorist asked, sharply. "It's a motor car," said the rustic. "Not at all, my man," snapped the owner, "it's an automobile." The rustic still stood staring. At length he said: "O' say, guv'nor, d'you know what this is on my shoulder?" "It's a scythe, of course!" was the reply. "Oh, no, is it?" said the rustic. "It's an ought-to-mow-grass, but it won't."



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INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1890
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers



Better—

than any other cocoa on the market—and better because only the finest and most expensive products are used in the manufacture of Cowan's Perfection Cocoa.

A-6

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by sending us samples and obtaining our advice as to best destination before shipping your grain, particularly barley, oats and rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

An Essay on Men

A little girl wrote the following composition on men:

"Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women, also more zoological. Both men and women sprang from monkeys, but the women sprang farther than the men."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Him: I don't know how to tell you I love you.

Her: Don't worry about that—I'll take it as it comes. What you want to get nervous about is how to tell papa about it.

When charged with being drunk and disorderly, and asked what he had to say for himself, the prisoner gazed pensively at the magistrate, smoothed down a remnant of grey hair, and said:

"Your Honor, man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn. I'm not as debased as Swift, as profligate as Byron, as dissipated as Poe, as debauched as—"

"That will do!" thundered the magistrate. "Ten days! And officer, take a list of those names and run 'em in. They are as bad a lot as he is!"

"I hear that you called on your girl's father last night. How did he take your suit?"
"By the coat collar."

Instant Relief for

LIVER TROUBLE

Dizziness

Constipation

Flatulence

No liver sufferer can fail to benefit from the use of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. Its action is natural as nature, sure as science. It is altogether different to ordinary liver stimulants and morning salts. These weaken the liver by forcing it, till it cannot work at all without the daily dose. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver and enables the system to cure itself. Then cure is lasting.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto. War tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's
Instant Relief

LIVER TROUBLE
ANTACID
CATHARTIC
LAXATIVE

ENEMY TREATS PRISONERS OF WAR IN A MOST REVOLTING MANNER

INTOLERABLE EXPERIENCES OF BRITISH CIVILIAN

Sir Timothy Eden, Who Has Recently Been Released From a German Internment Camp, Describes His Experiences During the Time He Was the Forced Guest of the Cultured Hun

Sir Timothy Eden, of Windlesstone Hall, Ferryhill, Durham, has now been in England for several days, after a year and a half in German internment camps, at Rastadt and Ruhleben. He told his experiences to the Times.

After the outbreak of war, Sir Timothy Eden had for a time to report periodically to the police, but later he was arrested and sent for internment at Rastadt. He was there for six days, and then he was sent by rail to Berlin, where, with his companions, he was placed in Plottagen-see convict prison. Their quarters were those in normal times of the worst type of criminal. Each man was placed in a strong wire cage, six feet long, three feet nine inches wide, and about six feet high, and they were shut off from one another.

The corridor between the cages was called "Bird Cage Walk." The warders treated the prisoners as convicts, and they were only allowed to exercise in the prison yard in single file. Their food was the ordinary prison diet, most of it being distinctly unpalatable or not fit for human consumption. After ten days they were transferred to the cells for a short period, where they had more comforts.

"The conditions," Sir Timothy Eden said, "were absolutely horrible, and though we had not much to look forward to, we were rather glad when the order came for us to be sent to Ruhleben. The fact that we English, of whom the Germans were speaking in the most complimentary terms before the war, had decided to enter the struggle, completely turned the scales against us, and we had to suffer more than the others."

Sir Timothy's first experiences at Ruhleben were not calculated to give him much encouragement, however. The site of Ruhleben internment camp was formerly a racecourse, and the stables of the racing horses were the habitations of the prisoners.

"Whatever we wanted had to be provided by ourselves, and we were given nothing extra unless it was paid for. In addition to the stables, there were a number of wooden shanties, which were dignified by the name of 'barracks.' Little light was provided, except what the inmates themselves could improvise, and the conditions were altogether most intolerable."

On his arrival at Ruhleben on Nov. 28, Sir Timothy was sent into a stable lift with five others. The place was six or eight yards in length, and six feet wide, and for a considerable time they were obliged to sleep on straw beds. Three months later they were given better quarters, but still their straw beds went with them. In that way they existed until the day of Sir Timothy's leaving the camp in exchange for a German.

After the recent stir in England regarding the manner in which the prisoners were being treated, they were told they would get "margarine one day and jam the next." The margarine, when analyzed, was found to contain 40 per cent. of water. That was all they did to improve the food. Those who were lucky to get 10 ounces of meat a day, five ounces of fish (including bones) a week, and four potatoes a day—and very many potatoes at that. In addition to that they had a mysterious drink, described as coffee or tea.

The hospital conditions, Sir Timothy Eden said, were shocking, but latterly they had shown some improvement. A doctor was never allowed to see a patient at night.

Manitoba Exports Butter

The record that Manitoba established last year as an exporter of butter has been well maintained this season. Since the first of April 31 carloads of creamery butter have been sent out of the province. These have averaged 400 boxes or a little more per car, each box containing 50 pounds. This figures up to almost 700,000 pounds exported so far this season. Even these figures would be considerably increased were it not for the large consignments going regularly to Camp Hughes. Most of the shipments have gone to Montreal, and present prices are around 32 cents in carload lots. Dairy Commissioner Mitchell has received very gratifying letters this summer in regard to the improved quality of the butter shipped by Manitoba. At present the province has excellent pasturage, and with the heavy corn yields and abundant hay cut, the make of butter for the remainder of the year should be large.

Willis: How do you stand on Sunday baseball?
Gillis: I'm against it.
Willis: Don't you think the people should be allowed to enjoy themselves on Sunday?
Gillis: Aren't they doing it now? The rich have their golf clubs and the poor have their automobiles.

Caring for the Captives

German Prisoners in England Have Good Time

A Danish newspaper correspondent was permitted by the British Government to visit any interned camp at any time he liked and any camp that he preferred. He chose one at Leigh, about forty miles from the city of London, where about 1,500 German prisoners are housed. The following is part of his description of the place. He points out that the building comprises seven dormitories, cookhouse, tailor and bootmakers' shops, library and classroom, and ablution sheds with shower baths (hot and cold water). Every man takes a bath at least once a week, and the whole place is remarkably clean and comfortable.

The prisoners have their own canteen, in which they can buy practically anything except alcoholic drinks; they have their own committees for education, wood-carving, sports, etc., a good band of between twenty-four and thirty, and two theatrical companies, which give performances in a Y.M.C.A. hut. Exercise is permitted at any time between morning and evening roll-call in three large compounds, and games, such as football, football, rounders, etc., are allowed. Athletic sports are being arranged.

The prisoners wash their own clothes one day in each week, and all the floors in the camp buildings are scrubbed twice a week.

Clothing of all kinds is supplied to the prisoners when their own is worn out. About a hundred of the prisoners have small plots of land for gardening purposes.

The daily rations allowed to each prisoner in the Leigh camp are as follows: Bread, 1-2 lbs; meat, 1-2 lb; tea, 1 oz, or coffee, 1 oz; salt, 1-2 oz; sugar, 2 oz; pepper, 1-2 oz; milk, 1-20th of a lb tin; vegetables (fresh), 8 oz; margarine, 1 oz; peas, beans, lentils, or rice, 2 oz.

A Canadian Officer And His Men

Something Wonderful About the Spirit of the Canadian Soldiers at the Front

Major ———, of Regina, Saskatchewan, writing from the front after having led his men in a severe bombing attack, says:

"There is something wonderful about the spirit of our men. They show no sign of fear, of course, and as for discipline, in which some of our English friends thought we were deficient, they are models, with this difference—that they are splendidly eager for a chance to act on their own initiative. In that they excel. I was proud of the boys yesterday. Steady under fire, smart in the execution of their duty, strong of nerve when their line was ripped open by a nasty bit of shrapnel, they stood like a solid wall. Ye Gods, what the human mind can stand.

"Take this incident. Water was scarce, and it was hot, and under the excitement of a bombing attack it is difficult in a sultry summer day in Flanders to keep cool. At last water came along, and as one by one drank it carefully and gladly I noticed one fellow pass his over to a lad who seemed to be suffering from sickness. The water vessel was exhausted by the time the need of the sick man was met. But not a word of complaint escaped the lips of the man who must have been going through a quiet martyrdom. I succeeded afterwards in procuring water for my man, but let me say that small as the incident is, it may serve as a straw to show the intelligent appreciation of individual need on the part of our Canadian lads. Above all, our boys shine when they have a chance of giving the enemy one on their own. And is not that, after all, the very essence of good fighting?"

To End the Devil's Reign

Though Britain mourns with solemn pride her dear children who have given their lives for Europe's freedom, no losses will turn her from her resolve or impair her fortitude. We are fighting to end this reign of the devil on earth which is known as Prussian militarism, to restore order and respect for public law, to protect the weak, to repress atrocious inhumanity; and we shall not cease from fighting till these aims are fully attained. After all, if a nation does its duty in war—as the whole British nation is now doing—there comes such a moment in the struggle as when Nelson closed his spy-glass, having put forth all his genius and daring and love in his country's cause with the words, "Now I can do no more. We must trust to the great Disposer of all events and the justice of our cause."

Britain Has Own Zeppelins

To Be Used as Eyes of the Fleet and Not to Fight the Germans

A London correspondent of the New York Sun writes: Recently a sufficiently guarded description revealed the fact that Britain possessed a new class of airship comparable to some extent with the German Zeppelin. Neutral captains, it is said, arriving at certain east coast ports are enthusiastic in their admiration of the new airships. In their opinion the British model is far more readily handled and altogether less cumbersome than the German craft.

The difficulties which lay in the way of competing with the type of airship which is the result of Count Zeppelin's life work were serious.

The small dirigible was not difficult to construct, and some time ago Great Britain was thoroughly supplied with that type. The large dirigible, corresponding to the Zeppelin, was a much more difficult thing to build, as it involved problems of aerostatics with which British constructors had little experience, and the fact that France, with all her aeronautical experience, which included the pioneer work on this sub-fleet, indicated very clearly the difficulties in the way.

But it was Britain's business, for the real value of the great dirigible is its service for the fleet, and the naval problem is, of course, essentially hers. The problem to be solved involved questions of new forms of valve, new kinds of rope, new methods of welding and structure, and the acquiring of sufficient quantities of aluminium, which happily did not prove very difficult. The further work to be tackled was the creation of air sheds to accommodate such monsters, and this involved an amount of labor and material on a vast scale.

However, the difficulties have been overcome and the airships are built and ready. It will be a pity if the public jumps to the conclusion that Britain has now a new war arm with which to meet the Zeppelin raids. Zeppelin can no more fight with Zeppelin than submarine with submarine. British Zeppelins have other work, and that the most vital work for England that can be done. They are the eyes of the fleet.

Soil Fertility

Importance of Conserving the Fertility of Our Soils

The soil is the one great factor of foundation not only of agriculture but of the nation's welfare, hence it is practically impossible to spend an excess of care on its cultivation and preservation. Therefore any knowledge that results from experience is of the greatest value. A deal of information acquired from such experience is given in Bulletin 27, 2nd series, entitled "Soil fertility, its economic maintenance and increase," just issued by the Department of Agriculture, of which Dr. Frank T. Shutt, the Dominion Chemist, is author, and which can be had free by application to the Publications Branch of the Department at the capital. Dr. Shutt sounds an intensely practical note of warning when he argues that we have been terribly wasteful of plant food and that every effort should be made to maintain and increase the fertility of our soils, and, by more rational methods, endeavor to put a stop to that waste. While the warning is directed to the Northwest, "where farming has been likened to mining," Ontario and Eastern Canada generally are summoned to account. In brief, a change is called for from extensive to intensive farming, the lesson that it is sought to convey being that there is more profit in high tillage and conservation in cultivation than in mere routine. Having gone minutely into the properties, necessary treatment and application of farmyard manures, the doctor supplies a table giving the approximate average composition of manure (fresh) from various animals, describes the manurial value of clover, the component elements and beneficial influence exercised by fertilizers, and refers to the places occupied by wood ashes and seaweed as potassic fertilizer. He goes into the virtues of gypsum and nitrate of soda as indirect potash fertilizer, concluding in an instructive review of the chief means by which the productiveness of the soil may be increased and preserved, by urging farmers to make greater use of the various means and agencies provided by the governments—federal and provincial—for the assistance of the man on the land by information, advice and demonstration.

"There is no country," he avows, "better provided than Canada in this respect." Regarding manure, two important facts to be remembered are that where it is not at once utilized by being put into the soil, or on to the soil, one-third of its initial value is lost, and that the loss is least where the manure is kept compact and protected from rain.

"I wouldn't marry Claude Sniggins if he were the last man in the world," remarked the haughty girl.
"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "If he were the last man in the world he'd probably be so much in demand that you wouldn't even get a chance to propose to him."

"I don't see why mothers can't see the faults in their children."
Mrs. Bonny: I should in a minute if my children had any!

VACANT FARM LANDS IN THE WEST AWAIT THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

SURVEYORS PREPARING FOR RAPID DEVELOPMENT

Annual Report of the Assistant-Surveyor-General Shows that Over Eighteen Thousand Miles of Dominion Lands Were Mapped Out Last Year, the Work Being Performed By Fifty-nine Parties of Surveyors

"For some time, when the flood of immigration was at its highest," writes the Assistant Surveyor-General in his annual report, "there was some difficulty in carrying on field operations so as to keep ahead of the rapid development in Western Canada. A sufficient number of properly qualified surveyors could not be obtained as the remuneration offered in other branches of engineering was more attractive. At present, with the exception of a few localities, the surveyors are well ahead of settlement, and it is no longer difficult to obtain efficient technical assistance in carrying out our field work."

Surveying the unappropriated land in the Canadian West is just now ahead of settlement. It is well that such is the case, because, when the tide of immigration again pours in, it will be a tide that will overflow all previous bounds, and our vacant lands should be ready to receive the land-seekers and home-makers.

A general idea of the nature and amount of work performed last year by the Surveyor-General and his staff, who form a branch of the Department of the Interior, can most readily be obtained from a few statistics. The township outlines surveyed had a total length of 3,270 miles; section lines, 7,100 miles; traverse, 5,141 miles; re-surveys, 2,610 miles; a total of 18,121 miles, all performed by 59 parties of surveyors.

Besides his maps and mathematical data, each surveyor in the field writes a short report on the season's work. These reports are most matter of fact, as becomes a man dealing with figures, but they are perfectly reliable, and from them a reader obtains many a sidelight on our West, and much accurate and valuable information. A few gleanings are here brought together.

Mr. M. H. Baker, who was surveying in Southern Alberta, had an experience that seems most curious to one not familiar with the locality. "I went up," he writes, "to township 1-4-4 to make a traverse of the Milk River, but on reaching there I found that the river had changed its course southerly, and flows south of the International Boundary, so that no traverse was required." The river Mr. Baker had gone to survey had left the country.

Several surveyors report on the valley of the Peace River. Mr. L. Brenot operated between Fort St. John and Hudson Hope, and what he has to say of the climate confirms the good reports that have been coming out of this land of promise, which is going to be our next West. Mr. Brenot writes:

"The climate of the Peace River district is similar to that of Eastern Canada, and is free from extremes. The summers are moderately hot and the rainfall is adequate. Summer frosts were of somewhat frequent occurrence during our survey, but were not severe enough to do much damage. During a cold snap in the last two weeks of January, 1914, the thermometer registered 54 degrees, but after the Chinook winds began about the middle of February the temperature was rarely many degrees below freezing point."

The snowfall is not very heavy. Trails connect the various settlements, though the fording of rivers whose beds are composed of shifting sands, renders travel in summer dangerous. The ice on Peace river, which is safe from the middle of January to the middle of March, furnishes a good road for winter travel."

Far to the north the waters of the Peace and the Athabasca Rivers and of Lake Athabasca, too, flow northward in what is known as the Great Slave River, which empties into the Great Slave Lake, out of which flows the Mackenzie River, which carries the waters of all this Far Northland to the Arctic Ocean. Along the Great Slave River surveys were made last season by Mr. S. D. Fawcett, who tells in limited space of things and conditions in this hinterland of Alberta.

The Great Slave is a mighty river, broken here and there by rapids, many of which can be run by the huge scows which are here the principal means of transportation.

Fort Smith is the chief place, with Smith Landing sixteen miles distant, with a good road between the two, and a telephone system installed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The surveyor writes:

"Both Smith Landing and Fort Smith will, no doubt, soon be thriving towns, as all the land in the neighborhood is very good, and it has been amply demonstrated that grain can be raised there successfully. Smith Landing will then form the landing and Fort Smith the shipping point for goods going north, while the opposite will be true for outgoing products. Power can be readily obtained from the rapids."

From Fort Smith, on the Great

Slave River, to the Arctic Ocean, 65-teen hundred miles distant, there is continuous navigation.

"The Hudson's Bay Company have a stern-wheel freight and passenger steamer called the Mackenzie River, which draws about four and a half feet of water when loaded. This boat navigates the river very successfully and is seldom grounded. The Northern Trading Company have a one-screw steel-framed steamer called the Northland Trade, which carries freight and a few passengers, but as she draws six feet of water when loaded considerable difficulty is experienced in low water in navigating the shallows on Mackenzie River. This latter company have also two small tug steamers which operate on the Mackenzie. The Mackenzie River steamer on her first trip leaves Fort Smith about June 25 and goes to Fort Macpherson. On her second trip she leaves Fort Smith about the first week in August but goes only as far as Good Hope. The Northland Trader usually manages to leave a few days prior to the Hudson's Bay Company's boat, but goes only to Arctic Red River. She also makes two trips during the navigation season, which commences about the middle of June and ends generally in the latter part of October."

At Fort Smith, farming on a small scale is carried on by the members of the mission, and they raise wheat and oats successfully; and the hardier vegetables do well.

The waters of the Great Slave Lake teem with the finest white fish and lake trout "that can be found anywhere. Other species such as inconnu (so-called by the discoverer of Mackenzie River, who named them 'inconnu' or 'unknown'), pike, pickerel, grayling, and sucker are very numerous. White fish weigh from three to ten pounds, and trout, inconnu and pike from three to fifty pounds. On account of the water always being ice cold their flesh is very firm and is excellent food. No doubt some day, as transportation becomes easier, the fishing industry will be developed."

Considerable surveying was done in northern and northwestern Manitoba. Mr. A. M. Narraway tells of the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg, "known throughout America," he writes, "for its white fish and sturgeon," many white fish being "cached in the fall by the Indians for dog-food during the winter."

"While moose and deer are none too plentiful on the east side of the lake, yet there are enough to furnish food for the Indians in that district. There seems to be a fair number of fur-bearing animals in this district, including many black and silver foxes. While we were running the 6th base line during May, one of my men was fortunate enough to catch alive two black foxes, for which he received \$800."

The annual report of the Topographical Department of the Interior has the usual forbidding appearance of a governmental report, but, like many of the other reports, it contains much that not only informs but entertains; and the reports of the surveyors are among the most interesting of these blue books.

The "Ruins of London."

German prisoners, buoyed up by the airy imagination of the Wolff Bureau, are sadly disillusioned, it seems, when they find that London still stands where it did. Two or three days ago a wounded officer arrived at Charing Cross, manifestly cheered by the prospect of seeing London largely in ruins. His first disillusion was at the terminus itself, which he had been told was a shapeless mass; and as he passed through Trafalgar Square and towards the West End, and his British guard, in answer to repeated questionings, pointed to building after building which the unvarnished Wolff had declared to be destroyed, his gloom grew deeper, and he seemed a stricken man. If a man of his education and position could have been so grievously deceived, what of the masses in central Germany, whose powers of belief in official intelligence are an important psychological factor in the war?—Birmingham Post.

The Deserted Village

The first time you see a destroyed and deserted village you have strange feelings, especially when you know that the smashing process may be resumed at any minute. Can you imagine a village which has no inhabitants—houses with only parts of the walls standing, perambulators, chairs, bedsteads and pictures heaped up in confusion, churches destroyed as if stepped on by a giant, tombs a tumbling-up heap in the churchyards, no children at play, no shops, no sounds except the echo of your footsteps and the roar of distant guns?—Cartoons Magazine.

Can See End in Dim Distance Now

Mr. Lloyd George Contrasts Present Conditions of the Contending Armies

Mr. David Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, in speaking in London a few days ago, contrasted what he termed the very extraordinary change in a couple of months in the relative positions of the Entente Allies and the Central Powers on all the fronts except Mesopotamia, where climatic conditions had kept the British forces quiescent.

Mr. Lloyd George said the criticisms of the British operations on the Somme front, on the ground of their failure to break through the German lines, were unjustified. The Germans, having two alternatives, said Mr. Lloyd George, chose the alternative of bringing troops and guns from Verdun to prevent the British from breaking through.

"That suited our purpose," the War Secretary continued. "It relieved the pressure on Verdun and prevented the enemy from pouring his forces into the Russian theatre to support the Austrians against General Brusiloff's thrust."

"The German accounts of our losses on the Somme are ludicrously exaggerated. Our losses, though deplorable, have been relatively low as compared with those of the Germans. The French and ourselves have captured positions on the Somme from whence the course of the campaign is visible, and I think in the dim distance we can see the end."

"France is equipped, and Russia is rapidly becoming equipped. Italy's equipment has amazed her best friends. Germany has missed her chance and she knows it. It would be a mistake to underestimate the nature of our task, which requires all of our resources."

"But surveying the whole situation, and upon the advice of those more competent than myself to express an opinion, I do not hesitate to say that what this country and her allies have to do is to march steadily together and work together loyally as they have done in the past to ensure that victory will rest on their banners."

Gen. Brusiloff's Prediction

Austria-Hungary Cannot Much Longer Withstand Persistent Hammering

Gen. Brusiloff, in an interview with the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at the Russian front, predicts the end of the war by August next.

"The Austro-Hungarian army, assailed from all sides," he said, "won't be able to stand much longer before the hordes of enemies who are hurling themselves against it and preparing to increase the vigor of their blows. The intervention of Rumania is an event of the first order. I am no prophet, the future is in God's hands, but if I had to make a hypothesis I should be inclined to think that the month of August, 1917, might see the end of the war."

"The present war is one which it is impossible for the Allies to lose, although a great deal remains to be accomplished. A successful result is already in our hands, the game is already won."

Battle Cry of the Future

It was the war of 1990, and the Amazons were ranged in battle. The lady colonel was rallying her troops, among whom panic seemed likely to spread.

"Women," she cried, waving her parasol, "will you give way to manish fears?"

For a moment they pulled themselves together, yet still hesitated to advance. Then their leader made one last effort:

"Women, listen! Are you going to show the white feather in a season when feathers are not being worn?" The appeal was successful.

"Never!" cried the Amazons, as they dashed forward to meet the enemy.

Fixing the Blame

Germany could have prevented the war. The Imperial Government did not, because it had for years planned war to the last detail and looked for profit from it. With Germany the people, themselves deprived of effective political power, must yet apportion the blame for all the sorrows they suffer and the calamities they have still to face. In that perilous hour of reckoning they may hold it peculiarly true of their oligarchic Fatherland that, as the Emperor says, "the higher (a man's) position the larger the responsibilities," for the disaster to civilization which it should have been the first task of statesmanship to avert.—New York World.

Winter Will Be Mild, Say Indians

Indians assert that the coming winter will be one of the mildest in recent years. They base their assertions on the following signs:

The oak trees have no acorns. Squirrels are seldom seen. Muskrats have not started to build. Fur-bearing animals have thin coats.

Bark on poplar trees is loose. There are some other signs they go by for their assertion that the winter will be mild and short. They are seldom wrong.

A Hamburg Sermon

Evangelical Pastor Believes That God Is With the Germans

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung calls attention to a sermon delivered at Hamburg by an Evangelical pastor named Ebert. It contains passages like the following:

Unhappily there are Germans who ask anxiously whether the continuation of the war might not perhaps cost us our precious ships in neutral ports. When it is a question of the judgment of God, God's Word knows nothing of mercy. Our people are on a false path if they now desire to build golden bridges for the enemy. God has put the sword of justice into our hand, and we still see no sign anywhere that He calls us to lay it down. Therefore we must not become weak or weary. If we do not recognize the voice and the ways of God, a feeble and imperfect peace might become a judgment on ourselves. God has placed in our hands all means to defeat the enemy. We have submarines enough to bring England to her knees in a few months and yet we do not use them. We have Zeppelins enough to reduce the proudest people on earth, and yet we spare the enemy. God has given us the most brilliant leader of our days, and our enemies call him the terror of the Russians, but still we are waiting for him to strike fresh blows at the Russians. This false sparing of the enemy is directly branded by God's Word as disobedience to His will.

Quality in Hides

Why Russian Hides Are the Best and the Reason for It.

It is worth while for even the non-technical Canadian to know that Russian hides are preferred in America to those from Argentina, and why this is so. The South American hides—what are called "country" hides—are very largely marred by little holes, or are "pitted" as a result of insect burrowings. They are also often marred by long scars, the result of scratches. Pitted hides do not take a grain or clear finish. The man who buys a pair of shoes would not like a sole with little holes in it; consequently the shoe manufacturer has to finish the leather by buffing and filling up the pits.

Russian hides are remarkably free from pitting, and will take a clear grain finish. For this reason also fewer Russian skins have to be rejected when high-grade shoes are to be made up. It is an interesting prospect that after the war Russia may be able to sell large quantities of hides accumulated in storage because of the suspension of exports caused by the war.

No Free Advertising

Practice of Giving Free Publicity Is Being Abandoned

Newspaper publishers are feeling very keenly the effect of the war. An impression prevails that additional circulation because of war news effects the falling-off in advertising and the various increases in the cost of publication; but this is a mistake. The additional cost of white paper more than wipes off the profit on additional circulation. In the United Kingdom the extra expense has been met in part by decreasing the size of the papers and in part by increasing the rates, and this is also true in many parts of the United States and Canada. At a recent meeting of the Newspaper Publishers' Association of British Columbia, held in Vancouver, it was decided to discontinue the free publication of advertising matter.

The Victoria papers have been exceedingly liberal with free publicity, in this respect going far beyond papers elsewhere have done. They print weekly very many notices that are paid for in all other cities. This practice will be abandoned and notice to that effect will be found in another column. The rule laid down therein will be followed strictly.—Victoria Sun.

Continuous Performance

"Ever tempted to sell your automobile?" asked the Cheerful Idiot.

"The temptation is strong enough," replied Mr. Inbadd, "but there are too many points involved. You know I mortgaged my house in order to buy the machine."

"Yes, I know that."

"Well, I mortgaged the machine in order to build the garage, and now I've had to mortgage the garage in order to buy gasoline."—Puck.

"Is this land rich?" asked the prospective purchaser cautiously. "It certainly ought to be," replied the gentleman farmer. "I have put all the money I had into it."

"Mexico seems to be very much better prepared than we are," "Wait until she is a part of the United States—then things will be different."

Pater: I'm glad you like your new school, son. How many boys are in your class?

Young Hopeful: Let's see—one, two, three, four—and twelve I've still got to lick makes sixteen.

Gentleman of the Road: Kindly help a pore, lonely, homeless man, guv'nor, wot's got nothink in the world but a loaded revolver and no conscientious objection to usin' it!

Will War End This Year?

Mme. De Thebes, World-Renowned Clairvoyant, Says Hostilities Will Cease

The Paris correspondent of the Beeringske Tidende has had an interview with Mme. A. de Thebes, well-known French clairvoyant and astrologer, in which she emphatically states that the war will end before the new year. She it was who said in 1913 that the year 1914 would be the year of great heroism, and despite much shedding of blood and tears would be a great year for France and place her in the front rank of the nations. The correspondent found Mme. A. de Thebes in her home in the Avenue de Vagram. She at first declined to be interviewed, referring the correspondent to her almanac for 1916, but she finally consented to give him the following message:

"Germany has opened the eyes of the world and has given us all a great lesson in military efficiency and preparedness. Of course, it is nice to dream of peace, to preach peace and to wish for peace, but as long as there are two men left on the earth conflicts will take place. It is the same with nations. War will never cease between nations, because war belongs to the natural order of things and the present war will teach even the smallest nations that they must always be prepared for war. The wolf will devour the lamb when he gets the opportunity."

"I have predicted that the war will end this year, and I desire to say now, despite all circumstances and arguments to the contrary, that peace will be declared before the new year. And peace will come suddenly and unexpectedly. The roar of the guns will cease over night, and the soldiers on both fronts will be called home to peaceful pursuits. Fate has so decreed it."

Farm Buildings

A Plea for More Light in Barns and Stables

One of the commonest mistakes made in planning Canadian farm buildings in the small number of windows in the stables. In the placing of the buildings, in relation to one another or to other surroundings, care may have been taken, but in so many cases there has been an utter disregard of the proper lighting of the stables. Many fine barns and stables, well painted and of excellent outward appearance, are miserably lighted and are dark and gloomy within.

Prevention is better than cure, and light is the cheapest preventive measure known against disease. Dark and dingy stables are much more favorable for the development and spread of disease than a stable flooded with light. In working it is both difficult and unpleasant to grope one's way around in a stable which is dark when the sun is shining. The work can be done better, in less time and more cheerfully in a well lighted stable than in one where at the brightest time of the day a dismal twilight reigns. For the sake of comfort and health, which means, incidentally, greater profits, let us have more light in our farm buildings.—F. C. N.

Our Sheep and the Enemy's

Sheep within the limits of the British Empire are said to number 190,000,000. Within the British Isles the total is put at 28,000,000. In the three enemy countries of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria the aggregate number of sheep is 24,800,000. Bulgaria actually carries a larger sheep stock than Germany, the relative figures being 8,000,000 for Bulgarian and 5,800,000 for Germany. Austria has 2,500,000, and Hungary 8,500,000. The meaning to be derived from these figures is that the Central Powers could have been hit pretty hard during the early stages of the war by a strenuous wool policy, such as is now in force. Great Britain, under normal conditions, consumes four times the amount of wool which she produces. Of the quantity of imported wool, about 92,000,000 lbs. were exported to Germany in 1914. It may be assumed that Germany took no chances, and that she had laid up great reserves before the war. But she did not bargain for a three years' war; and, now that she has entered on her third year of conflict, her wool stocks must be pretty low. Possibly the flockmaster who is not getting full value for his wool clip may be inclined to console himself with the thought that he is doing something effective to throttle the Hun.

High Prices and Prosperity

The highest prices in the history of the trade are being paid in Canada for cheese today. Molasses has also reached a record height, and all other foods are much dearer than they were before the war. If high prices mean prosperity, then the people must be rolling in wealth, even if the majority of housekeepers find that their income melts away almost as fast as it enters their pockets.—Montreal Gazette.

"Better bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." "That's the principle we go on," replied Mr. Growcher. "We have had the same cove for five years."

"Do you ever ask your wife's advice about anything?" "No, sir, she doesn't wait to be asked."—Boston Transcript.

German Share of Dutch Fish

Agreement Signed Regarding Future Disposal of Dutch Herring Catches

The London Daily Mail says an agreement has been signed between the Dutch Fishing Association and the British Government regarding the future disposal of Dutch herring catches and providing for the release of from 120 to 150 Dutch fishing boats which have been laid up in Scottish ports for some weeks.

The vessels will be released, the paper says, on condition that Germany shall receive no more than 20 per cent. of the season's catch. Holland will retain another 20 per cent. for home consumption, while the remaining 60 per cent. will be sold to neutral countries only.

On every barrel of this 60 per cent. the British Government agrees to pass a bonus of thirty shillings to the Dutch owners. The Daily Mail concludes by saying that fishermen believe America will get most of the 60 per cent. which goes to neutrals.

About Icebergs

Marked Difference Between Icebergs in Arctic and Antarctic Circles

It is not generally known, even to sailors, that there is a marked difference between icebergs in the Arctic and Antarctic circles. Those of the Arctic ocean are irregular in shape, with lofty pinnacles, cloud-capped towers and glittering domes, whereas the southern icebergs are flat-topped and solid-looking. The former reach the shore by narrow fords, but the formation of the latter is more regular. The northern are neither so large nor so numerous as those met with in the southern ocean. In 1855, an immense berg was sighted in 42 degrees south latitude, which drifted about for several months, and was sighted by many ships. It was 300 feet high, 60 miles long, and 40 miles wide, and was in shape like a horseshoe. Its two sides enclosed a sheltered bay measuring 10 miles across. A large emigrant ship ran into this bay and was lost, with all on board. Only about one-ninth of an iceberg is visible above the water. There are several well authenticated accounts of icebergs 1,000 feet high having been sighted in the southern ocean. This would make their total height 9,000 feet, or nearly two miles.—Exchange.

Iceland Not a Dreary Waste

Island Rich in Natural Resources, Many of Which Have Not Yet Been Developed

Iceland is far from being a dreary waste, for it exports large quantities of the finest grade of wool in the world, besides quantities of hides, sheepskins, feathers, oil, fish and fish products, and curiously enough, many horses. The island has several natural resources that have never been developed, among them great sulphur deposits. One of them contains not less than 250,000 tons of practically pure sulphur. There are extensive deposits of copper ore. This, while of a low grade, could be worked at a huge profit, since the waterpower is unlimited and always at hand wherever the copper is found. There are also large deposits of geyserite which are equal to the best Arkansas hone-stone. In addition there are several sections rich in agates and chalcodony, which are widely used in making jewels for the bearings of watches and electrical instruments. None of them has ever been worked.—Argonaut.

Americans with Allies to Be Hung

The dexterity and ingenuity of the American flier is irritating the same class of soldier among the Germans. Hence, a discussion in the press advocating that the Army should treat all captured Americans—not as soldiers, but as "franc-tireurs"—and hang them, and bury them without a mark of identification as to their status or nationality. One paper says: "No time should be wasted over court-martials with such swine. They should be shoved to the nearest tree and speedily put to death by a rope."

Varying Rules of the Road

An officer at the front notes that English horses in France take a considerable time to accustom to the French "keep to the right" rule of the road which is the opposite of the English rule, and that they frequently bear their riders unconsciously to the left side. This is a proof of what Captain Oates, of Antarctic fame, used to say concerning horses—and he knew them well—that though they have no reasoning power, they have a very strong memory. They are creatures of routine. Their purgatory is Constantinople, where there is no rule of the road.—Our Dumb Animals.

"How long did you stay in your last place?" "Two weeks," muni, and before I agree to come to work for you I should like to know how long you kept the last girl you had."

Rider: Why didn't you sound your horn when you saw the man in the road?

Driver: I thought it would be more humane if he never knew what struck him.—Judge.

Improve the Old Houses

Modern Conveniences Placed Without Much Difficulty

It sometimes seems as if there were something radically wrong in the way modern living conveniences, such as heat, light, hot and cold water, bath, laundry appliances, and the like, are presented to the farmer.

In too many instances authorities seem to infer that satisfactory installations of such conveniences can only occur when included in the construction of new houses.

Now, as a matter of fact, while new houses are constantly being built upon the farms, nevertheless the new houses in any community within any one year will bear a very small ratio to the number of old houses which are being modernized. The problem of the introduction of modern conveniences into most farms is one of reconstruction rather than one of construction. In a majority of instances it is simply one of adaptation.

We are firmly of the opinion that if farmers and their wives could be brought to see that what they have already in the way of a house can be converted readily and at comparatively small expense into something more resembling a comfortable home, through a process of adaptation and incorporation, then the progress of the introduction of material comforts upon the farm would be greatly expedited. In any given community very few farmers will be able to afford building anew in any one year.

Upon the contrary, almost any well-to-do farmer will be able in any one year to put in water, or heat, or light, as the case may be, once it is shown to him that to adopt the installation to what he already has is such a simple and comparatively inexpensive process.

The neglect of the farm house, so notorious in the past, has been attributed to male selfishness, thoughtlessness or indifference, when, in all probability, it has been due quite as much to ignorance of the ease with which conveniences might be secured. Household engineering must take the direction of adaptation. When this point of view is surely attained, then the desired improvement in farm living conditions will advance rapidly. Someone has summed up the "rural problem" as "better farming, better business, better living." The two first of these already are well on the way; the last has lagged, to be sure, but a little more practical consideration of ways and means along the line of adaptation will bring it, too, into line speedily.

Saving

New York Has Extravagant Spenders, But Some Thrifty People Also

The savings bank of New York City in the year ending with June 30 last scored a new record. On July 1 the sums to the credit of depositors in the thrift institutions of the five boroughs stood at \$1,446,981,000. The deposits during the year were \$314,648,000, the withdrawals being \$293,735,000. The excess of deposits over withdrawals was almost \$21,000,000. In the preceding twelve months the withdrawals exceeded the deposits by \$24,707,000. The difference in the experience of the two periods is, no doubt, a reflex of the difference in commercial conditions that prevailed. The outstanding fact is the size of the amount the workers of the great city control. New York has among its people a big proportion of the most extravagant spenders of the world. It has also, it is clear, a huge number of those who must be counted among the most thrifty.—Montreal Gazette.

Supply New Mace

When the House of Commons Mace was destroyed in the Parliamentary fire last winter, an offer to supply a new one came from the Lord Mayor of London, and was accepted by the government. A search of the ruins disclosed fragments of metal supposed to be part of the old mace and this was shipped overseas. They have arrived in London, but a test examination shows that the fragments did not come from the mace at all, and, of course, will not be used. The new mace will be a very fine one, but will not have the historic interest which would have been lent to it by the incorporation of the lost one.

"Pa, what's the difference between a patriot and a jingo?" "A patriot, my son, is one whose bosom swells with pride of his country, while in a jingo the swelling appears in the head."

"Myrtle is in a quandary. She loves music, but she needs physical culture. Yet she hasn't time for both." "I can tell her a way out of the difficulty. Tell her to buy an accordion."

Laura: And they say Molly's uncle was forced to remain in the house while the wedding procession passed. Edna: Yes; someone threw the only pair of shoes he owned at the bridal party!

Claude, passing a church: Have you seen our new altar? Eleanor: No. Lead me to it!



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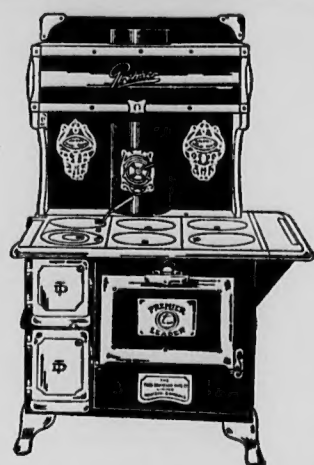
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We have just received a nice line of:

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in assorted colors, made up in Crepe DeChene and silk, **\$3 to \$6.50**
which we are showing this week at prices ranging from

Our Stock of Princess Clothing for Women

Including Coats, Suits, and Skirts is complete in sizes and styles.

We can save you money on these goods.

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In patterns and styles including Overcoats, Suits and Pants

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All Sizes in Gum Rubbers and Overshoes in Stock

Everything you require for the cold weather. Call and see.

PHONE 42

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

The Store that Satisfies

PHONE 42

Hunting by "Your Lonesome" in Africa

(By Alfred Jordan, in Recreation)

WHITE hunters who have lain in their tents at night, waiting to hear the lions "go down," before turning in, have told us what it is like to hear the King of Beasts go forth from his lair to drink and hunt. But to hear him, not as a white hunter, in a white hunter's tent, with a white hunter's "tinned goods" to eat and a white hunter's trained gun-bearers and porters camped about in civilized fashion, but as a fellow wild hunter of the jungle, living as he lives and hunting as he hunts—for meat only—is quite a different thing. I admit having more than once entertained a rather brotherly feeling toward Old Leo. And I have shot my share of him, too.

Not exactly a pleasant situation, you might think. Nor is it. But there is such a thing as getting a lot of good out of an unpleasant situation—sport, experience, life! I do not refer to the game—I have never been placed in an unpleasant situation by any wild beast in Africa, not even the Cape buffalo, and I have hunted them all, quite alone, I have in mind the long months I have spent in the bush with the blacks, the only white man among them. Once for six months I lived with the Wandrobo tribe, the "wild people of the forest," living their life and hunting lions and elephants. As other hunters have related, the Wandrobos are the most primitive of all the African tribes, and live entirely on meat, honey and fruits. It is generally understood that they will allow no stranger among them; I have been called "crazy" for what I went through with them. But I did not get down to wearing monkey skins. And I would not mention it were it not necessary to point out the difference between studying wild life at first hand, as it were, year in and out for a decade, and shooting a few—or a thousand—on a personally conducted and perfectly proper gentleman sportsman's hunting expedition.

Most of the narratives of hunting in British and German East Africa are well sprinkled with encounters of the hair-raising sort; perhaps because the public expects to be thrilled. I can readily understand that a sportsman, after his first trip, does not find it difficult to write in this vein. But the veteran of the bush would find it difficult, as an old-time American cowboy would find it writing a satisfying "cowboy story." Happily for me, I am not a writer, and this is not a narrative, but simply a collection of notes on African big game, for I cling to the belief that one could go through East Africa armed only with a big stick with less danger than is encountered among the honking automobiles of New York City. But if you are looking for trouble—that is a different matter.

But let us go back to our old friend, Leo, the lion. By right I should first discuss the buffalo. But dangerous and mean though he is, the buffalo has never impressed me as the lion has. Perhaps it is because he doesn't "play to the gallery," as the saying goes. At any rate, I like nothing better than to lie in camp at night, smoking my pipe and listening to the lions going down to the water. They make a great "to-do" about it, a sort of brass band parade. But it is all for a purpose; the King of Beasts doesn't start out every night and make "the big noise" just to hear himself. When he roars on his way down to drink, it is for the purpose of clearing his way, he no doubt not caring to come to close quarters with so inconvenient a wayfarer as an angry buffalo, a panicky rhino, a blustering big bull elephant or even a nasty-tempered leopard. And after he has had his drink, if you hear him roaring you will know it is to create a panic among the antelope and zebra; when his mate, anticipating the direction they will run, waylays them and makes the kill. If by chance you come upon him in the morning, asleep in the scrub, as I have often done, you will probably find him in a most unliking pose, on the broad of his back with his feet in the air. I take it this habit of lying on their backs is simply to give a well-filled stomach plenty of room. I remember gazing profoundly upon the tightly stretched belly of a sleeping lion and wondering if I might serve to so felicitously extend some tawny paunch before another sunrise. The German police had broken up my camp during my absence and left me afoot and alone in the jungle, two hundred miles from the nearest trading post, with just two rounds of ammunition. I hadn't learned, at that time, that a man can secure any average lion out of a year's growth by simply putting up a good front and giving a loud, angry whoop.

But although I have often startled lions in this way, not hesitating to arouse them when asleep, and have thus driven them away from freshly killed game, I know very well that some old lions are dangerous, and especially those which have tasted human blood. When age prevents their hunting antelope and other game successfully, they will, if hungry, as they generally are, attack anything which offers a meal. The ways of the man-eaters have been so often detailed as to be familiarly known to every schoolboy; therefore I will simply state that one of my experiences had to do with killing a black-maned lion that had entered a Wandrobo village

and carried off a girl. He was as easily lured as the mad dog of the city streets is killed by a fat policeman.

Lions are light sleepers, and I believe that the scent of a man is sufficient to awaken them. Come upon a lion awake and he will look at you with no motion toward attack, unless in a particularly ugly humor, or he knows the taste of human blood. If he intends mischief, he will sneak upon you as a cat approaches its prey, not with the mad rush of a Cape buffalo bull, that gives the hunter small time for directing an effective shot. Moreover, he doesn't need much killing. Keep your nerve and it is as easy as killing a beef—one well-aimed head shot is enough.

Like all of the cat family, lions can follow their game by scent and will track a hartebeest or other game long distances over the plain and into the scrub, where there is better opportunity for surprise and an easy capture. This scrub is very dense in places, trees grow ten or fifteen feet high with interlocking branches. The bark of this growth furnishes a very strong fibre, like ramie, which the natives use as cord for practically all purposes. It follows that breaking your way through the scrub is out of the question, and as there are no trails, you must cut your way through with a "panquin," such as the Nairobi tribe use. If a wounded lion gets into the scrub it is a lot easier, though of course less sporty, to shoot another lion. If a lioness is wounded and gets away, the lions will lie out all around her in the bush and keep up a most lugubrious chorus all the night through.

Intimate acquaintance with the wilderness robs it of half its terrors—it terrors it has. I have spent twelve years in Africa, and have been out in the bush for twelve months at a time. The time I was hunting with the Wandrobo tribe I carried 1,000 rounds of ammunition and found use for most of it. The only white man in a camp of fifty men, each morning it was my task to go out alone and kill a couple of hartebeests for food, and I would rarely have to cover more than two or three miles to find them. While sporting expeditions to the interior usually cover a great deal of territory, there is no occasion for it, beyond a natural desire to see the country. One can easily get all the big game hunting desired in a radius of twenty miles—if one actually gets into the good hunting grounds.

Elephants depend very largely upon their sense of smell, and it is therefore necessary to approach them against the wind. A trick of the Wandrobo hunters is to carry a pouch of dry moss and, by pulverizing a pinch of this and scattering it, they may observe the direction of the lightest breeze. With the wind favoring, I have approached a bull elephant within thirty yards unseen; there is always a cloud of flies about their eyes and they are not at all keen of sight. Unless the elephant is wounded, he is not in any sense combative, though there is always the possibility of his running over you in a stampede—and they always stampede. If he is wounded, and he gets your scent, you can count on his charging, and coming fast. But even then, the chances are not great if you keep your nerve; for if you fail to stop him you can generally elude him by making a quick sprint to leeward and lying down. A buffalo is much more dangerous, because they can turn very short and have keen eyesight. Elephants are practically always found in herds—"mobs" is the usual term—often as many as 250 together, and I have seen many more. If fired upon, the herd will scatter, possibly getting together again the next night, but quite likely not for a week or more. Ten or twenty miles is nothing for an elephant to run when frightened. They are much afraid of lightning, and will huddle together in a storm like so many sheep. Being tall, often taller than the low trees of the plains, they afford the lightning a short circuit to ground, and I haven't their fears are well founded. For all their numbers, and despite the fact that experienced hunters do not shoot elephants with tusks smaller than eighty or ninety pounds, it seems likely that two or three years will kill out the big tuskers. In addition to the sportsmen and explorers who feel that they have "lost an elephant," there are seven or eight professional ivory hunters, nearly all Englishmen, who are continually in the field. The tusks of a big bull bring from 300 to \$500 at the trading posts along the caravan road from Mombassa to Lake Victoria.

It is known to the natives that an elephant wounded with poisoned arrows will not go to water, where to drink would mean death, but will dig up a root something like a potato, but yellow inside and very juicy, and chewing this as a substitute for water, will overcome the poison and recover. Again, there are many small fires started, sometimes by the natives in smoking out bees, and often by the hard hoofs of the zebra which strike sparks from the stones. Elephants are attracted to these fires and trample them out, seeming to realize that they are destructive to the vegetation, and if permitted to spread would necessitate removal to another range.

Once a month, as regular as clock work, they go down to the salt lakes, and that is the place to look for them. Sportsmen who do not find elephants are certainly not well guided. The elephant is too big to be worried by other

species of game. The rhino he evidently regards as a poached and drives out of the range at the points of his tusks. Once when on a cattle-trading trek to the Masai tribe, an escaping rhino, blind with fright, headed straight for my cattle and donkeys, but was turned in the nick of time by some of my Lumbwa spearmen.

Many sportsmen authors to the contrary notwithstanding, the rhino will never attack a man unless he stands right in his line of flight. They are not the pugnacious brutes some would like to make them seem to be. But they are strangely attracted by fire, having been known to walk straight through a camp-fire, and are so prone to charge at torches that at one time I remember the Lumbwa children could not be sent to the cattle bomas for milk at night. The rhino seems to have good enough eyesight for after-dark manoeuvring.

Rhinos have keen scent and hearing, but poor sight. If advantage is taken of the wind, you can approach them within ten or a dozen yards, and I have stood directly in front of them many a time. Their charge is most often only a blind rush to get away; I have never had one come at me, though I once had one trample on my foot in passing. There were three of the brutes, but I did not discover the third until he charged by me in escaping. In dodging him I slipped and fell, and his foot came down on mine. And it hurt, believe me!

The hippo, also, need not be feared unless you get in his way. He likes the shade on the shore when the sun is blazing, and in this state of placid content can be approached within ten yards without arousing him. But once to the man who stumbles and falls in his way when he is headed for the water; for he can count on being seized in the great jaws of the brute and carried to the muddy depths. The hippo is very curious. Find a school of them in the water, and if you stand quiet for a moment their heads will pop above the surface, gazing at you with bulging eyes. A shot or two will send them down, but in a moment they again appear—this time with only their noses out. A badly wounded hippo will come out on the bank to die. If less badly wounded he may travel down stream several miles to another pool. Killed in the water, the body sinks, but in four or five hours will float to the surface with the legs upmost. A hippo's most vulnerable spot is directly behind the shoulders, low down—the head shot, which looks so tempting when the animal is in the water, are usually fruitful of disappointment. Hippos are good travellers, despite their cumbersome appearance, and tomorrow a school may be ten miles from where they were seen today. In hunting hippos, as well as other big game hard to kill, I prefer a double barrel express rifle of .557 calibre.

The Cape buffalo which I have described as dangerous, is fleet and active, shorter in the hind legs and larger in the head and fore-quarters than the American bison. His temper is really headish; he will go out of his way to attack, and unless you are a cool and sure shot, the nearest tree is the better part of valor. I would rather any time face a dozen lions than a single buffalo. One must keep a sharp lookout when mounting a hilltop in the early morning, for the buffalo frequent the long ridges when the dew is on, and if you come upon a bull at close quarters he is very liable to charge you. If wounded, but not disabled, he may return to the attack again and again. If you get into a herd in the scrub you are certainly "in bad." Even if you climb a tree your troubles are by no means over, for the brutes are patient, and will "lay" for you to come down. Once a Lumbwa woman came to me moaning; her husband had been away all night, and she had seen him from above, with a big buffalo pawing the ground beneath. I shot the buffalo. And when I went to examine it, another bull charged me from a scrub, I wounded him and he went straight on, into the scrub again. I waited for a time and then followed, very carefully. The bull was lying down, waiting for me, off to one side from his trail of blood. But I knew what to expect, and shot him before he could get up. Had I passed him he would, if he could, have charged me from behind. A buffalo will trail a man and kill him out of pure viciousness. Still, a seasoned hunter need not be worried unless he gets into a herd of them. A man who is cool-headed and a fairly good shot, armed with a modern high-power rifle, has a tremendous advantage.

But the wild dogs do not hold the buffalo in dread, if all the other wild creatures, save the black-skinned ones, do. They are fast runners, and a pack of them will not hesitate to harry a buffalo herd of 150 to 200. These dogs look about as big as a coyote, but are heavy, the larger ones weighing fifty to sixty pounds each. They bark a great deal, have short (eighteen) tails, prick ears, and in appearance are very disagreeable "sniffer dogs." On dry, fair days few of the dogs are to be seen, but gray weather brings them out. They are wary and hard to kill, and I can not recall finding a wild dog asleep. Dogs, like lions, leopards and hyenas are most abundant in localities where antelope are plentiful. But they are very difficult to shoot, and few are killed by hunters. They hunt in packs of fifty or more.

There are three varieties of leopard and all very destructive to game, antelope being their preference. I once saw two leopards kill a 500-pound water buck, both on his back at once, mangling his neck and clawing his eyes. Like the lion, they kill by biting through the back of the neck, close to the skull. Leopards feast on the entrails of their game, whereas lions do not—the lion gnaws his game, and neatly, too, if he wants to carry it out. If he kills it in the thick scrub, however, he will not move it.

Leopards are killers. I have seen one jump among my sheep and slaughter right and left, its movements so swift

as almost to defy bullets. At times they appear fearless of man. I once came upon a leopard that had killed a hartebeest. I drove him from the fresh slain carcass and took what meat I required, but the leopard remained in sight and jealously watched me as I worked, as though meditating counter-interference. Leopards hunt in four and five. Two of them will drive, always up wind, and the others will lie in wait to leap upon the fleeing game cheetahs, like leopards, hunt in packs, sometimes seven or eight together. The hunting cry of the leopard is like a deep cough; the cheetah makes an odd whistle noise. Leopards always sleep on their backs.

I once captured a young cheetah and tamed it so it would follow me about like a dog, though it was well for other people to approach it somewhat gingerly. It would sleep in the tent beside my cot, and was quite a desirable companion. Of course, it is commonly known that they are not hard to tame. But my cheetah was too fond of being fed to hunt game for me, as the story books have them do.

The profusion of game in the interior of Africa surpasses the belief of those who have not hunted. At times on the plains, I have seen many species together—giraffe, zebra, hartebeest, impala, eland, roan antelope, sable antelope, several kinds of gazelles, rhinoceros and hippopotamus. Despite recent expeditions of field naturalists, it is possible that there are quadrupeds in Africa still unclassified and unknown. It was my fortune to be the first white hunter to kill a bongu, though I had previously heard rumors of its existence, and a part of a skin had been brought from the Wandrobos by Isaac Bongu and sent to a London museum. The bongu is found only in thick forests. It weighs about 600 pounds, stands three and one-half feet at the shoulders, and has a vivid red coat with nine white stripes on the back.

THE STANDING ARMIES OF THE WORLD COMPARED

How Great Britain and the United States Stand Alongside the Others

THE regular standing army of Great Britain last year was 255,000 men and the organized reserve 500,000 men.

Germany has a standing army of 620,000 men and an organized reserve of 3,350,000, the reserve due to the compulsory military duty law.

France has a regular army of 350,000 men and an organized reserve of 1,500,000, half of which drill as much as the National Guardsmen in the States.

Russia's standing army is 1,200,000 men and the Russian organized reserve is placed at 3,300,000 men, but this is based on men who have been in the service or belonged to the provincial organizations.

Japan has a standing army of 225,000 men and a reserve of 1,275,000 men. The majority of the regular army are seasoned veterans who fought in the war with Russia, and many of the reserves were in the war.

Taken as a whole, the armies of Japan are recognized as the greatest fighting machines in the world.

As compared with the standing armies and trained reserves of European countries, with comparatively small costs and frontiers to defend, the United States is very low in the list. The maximum force of the regular American army, as fixed by law, is 100,000. The report of the War College for last year showed 4,029 officers, of which 219 were militia doctors assigned to the regular army from the Medical Reserve Corps, and 57,782 men.

The total American trained force, of officers and men, is 210,737, leaving an untrained material between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, that is considered the second line, 11,950,413.

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA

The Possibility of a Waterway

A DESPATCH from Ottawa states that among the survey parties returning from their season's work were those engaged in enquiring into the feasibility of the construction of a waterway from Winnipeg to the Rockies by way of the Saskatchewan River. While the survey has not been completed, it is stated that it has demonstrated that the waterway can be built without any insuperable difficulties. The nine-foot part of it from the head of Lake Winnipeg to La Pas would cost \$3,000,000, and roughly speaking, the whole would not entail an expenditure of \$15,000,000. The revenue from the development of 80,000 horse power at Grand Falls would, it is estimated, be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the total outlay. From La Pas a five-foot waterway is proposed, if this is needed. If the route is constructed Canada will have the greatest system of inland waterways in the world, extending from the sea to the Rocky Mountains, save for a distance between Por-

Corn cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth

BANK OF MONTREAL

Report of Annual Meeting

The ninety-third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held at the head office of the company on December 5th, with Mr. R. B. Angus, the president, in the chair. The annual statement submitted was one of the best in the history of this financial institution. The Bank of Montreal, which is so ultimately bound up with the financial history of this country, has become the strongest of our financial institutions. At the present her total assets have reached the enormous sum of \$240,000,000. With her 147 branches scattered throughout the country, the bank is able to keep in close touch with the business interests of every community, and is doing her full share in promoting the financial and industrial development of the country.

The annual report showed a balance of profit and loss on Oct. 31, 1909, of \$603,796. The profits for the year ended Oct. 31, 1910, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, was \$1,797,992, making the total profits \$2,401,789. From this was deducted four quarterly dividends at 2½ per cent., amounting altogether to \$1,140,000, leaving a balance of profit and loss carried forward at the end of October 1910, of \$961,789.

A further examination of the report shows that the bank has deposits bearing interest of over \$154,000,000, while considerably over \$43,000,000 is on deposit not bearing interest. During the year the deposits had increased by \$18,900,000, an indication of the bank's growth. The note circulation of the bank amounted to \$14,502,000, being slightly larger than the paid-up capital. The bank has a rest or reserve account of the large sum of \$12,000,000. The amount of call and short loans in Great Britain and the United States was reduced by \$14,000,000 during the year and now amounts to \$61,018,000. This amount of money is kept on call in New York and London at a low rate of interest, as the bank finds it less disturbing to Canadian business interests to have it on deposit in foreign centres. If it were on deposit in Canada, and were demanded at a few hours' notice it might seriously embarrass local institutions.

The loans and advance made by the bank during the year show an increase of \$21,000,000, indicating that the bank is doing its full share in assisting in the development of our rapidly growing country. Altogether the financial statement is one of the most creditable ever presented by Canada's premier financial institution. The business transacted has been large, the profits to the bank have been satisfactory, the deposits, loans, circulation, as well as the assets, have all increased throughout the year. To say the bank is in a better position than ever to enter to the needs of the business communities, and better able to assist in the financial development of the country than ever before.

William and Winnipeg. The survey of the Saskatchewan will be continued next year, but until it is completed, of course, no appropriation for construction will be made.

TO TREAT A STOPPED TEAT

A VERY common trouble in the ordinary dairy is to find an animal with the point of the teat closed either due to a bruise of the teat itself, or to infection of the milk duct which causes a little seal to form over the point of the teat, and unless this is properly handled with care and cleanliness, the infection is apt to cause a loss of the entire quarter.

The proper manner in which to handle and treat such cases is to thoroughly wash the teat in an antiseptic solution, then dip a teat plug into a healing ointment and insert it into the point of the teat, allowing same to remain from one milking to another. In this manner closure of the point of the teats can be overcome in a very simple and satisfactory manner.

Never use a milking tube if it can possibly be avoided, as there is much danger of infecting the entire quarter by the use of the tube.

It is proposed that all the Marys in the British Empire shall subscribe for a donation gift to Queen Mary. The sum realized ought to be a large one, for it is estimated that there are fully two millions of British and colonial women and girls who bear this name.

A law which was only struck off the statute book of England in 1819, allowed a man who appealed against sentence of death to fight with the nearest relation of the murdered person—and thus make proof of his guilt or innocence.

"That was a pretty hard nut Mr. Clincher sent you." "Yes," answered the debonair debtor. "But he didn't mean most of it. He has just employed a new typewriter. When he dictated that letter to her he was just showing off."

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals throat and lungs 25 cent

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

are new and entirely different from ordinary preparations. They accomplish their purpose without disturbing the rest of the system, and are therefore the ideal laxative for the nursing mother, as they do not affect the child.

Compounded, like all NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. If unsatisfactory we'll gladly return your money.

25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

An Oil That is Famous.—Though Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is far ahead enough to attest its excellence for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals throat and lungs 25 cent

Saskatchewan Progress

Development of Mixed Farming Will Soon Supersede Exclusive Grain Growing

According to the Dominion Census of 1911, the land occupied at that time in Saskatchewan was 28,642,973 acres, of which possibly one-third is not yet under cultivation. The same authority estimates the area of possible farm land in Saskatchewan at 9,349,000 acres. Since the bumper crop of 1915 was grown on 10,967,160 acres, it is a safe guess that the area of occupied farms in 1916 is not more than a third of the foregoing estimate of possible farm land.

These figures of area and occupancy are interesting from the standpoint of production, as they indicate a potential development of grain growing to a billion bushels in a single season. A crop in excess of 319,000,000 bushels was grown in 1915 from less than 11,000,000 acres, half of the crop being wheat, while sixteen years ago six and three-quarter million bushels of grain from 642,000 acres was considered a great accomplishment. Wheat is, of course, the principal export crop of Saskatchewan and all of the surplus of suitable quality after providing for local flour mills and seed requirements is exported. Oats are becoming more of an export crop, although the greater part of this crop continues to be used locally for feeding. Barley is not largely grown. Flax was in great favor a few years ago because of the high price, because of the acre yield requiring less storage space relatively than other crops, and because it could be grown on newly ploughed prairie the same season. It has since fallen somewhat into disfavor, partly because of the facility with which it spreads weeds, but mainly because of the decline in values.

The success of Saskatchewan exhibitors of grain at national and international exhibitions of soil products proves the suitability of the province for the production of the choicest quality of grain. Seager Wheeler has become almost a national celebrity through his painstaking care in growing and preparing exhibition grain. In 1911, he won the championship of America at the New York Land Show. In 1913, Paul Gerlach, of Saskatchewan won the championship for wheat at the Dry Farming Congress. At the national exhibition, Dallas, Texas, Hill and Sons won for the third time the world's prize for the best peck of oats. At the Dry Farming Congress in 1915, Saskatchewan won first and second for hard spring wheat and white oats, with first also for alfalfa, brome and rye grass, and several other premiums in addition to first and championship. Seager Wheeler again drew first and championship at this exposition.

It is neither desirable that the present methods and practices in agricultural production should be followed indefinitely nor probable that they will not soon change. As surely as the period of ranching was succeeded by the era of wheat growing will the development of mixed farming supersede exclusive grain growing. The "summerfallow," a necessary part of grain growing under the present system, while immediately profitable, is immensely wasteful of nitrogen and humus and has already developed a serious condition known locally as "drifting," which means that the finely pulverized top soil is readily transported by strong winds, to the loss of the owner, and his neighbor as well, if it contains seeds of noxious weeds. Exclusive grain growing favors the spread of noxious weeds and interferes with their control. Live stock farming is the only permanently successful and economically profitable way of dealing with the problem of noxious weeds and "drifting" soils, and while the public generally may not be prepared to admit the fact, it is becoming more and more apparent. I may illustrate my point by referring to wild oats, under our conditions one of our most serious weeds, which soon ceases to be a problem when crops of oats or fall rye are grown and used as hay. The "hay" would be too abundant on many farms to be consumed by the present supply of live stock and would be expensive to market, besides having a very limited market value as forage. But if sufficient stock were kept to convert the crop into milk and beef, and wool and mutton, greatly different results would be obtained.

Live stock farming as compared with grain growing is more dependent for its success upon adequate supply of water, and this more than anything else is the determining factor with regard to the number of stock which may be maintained on any farm, or in any district in Saskatchewan. Important sections of the area which I have described as being adapted to wheat growing are still inadequately supplied with water for stock, and until this problem is solved the farmer cannot be expected to progress in stock raising. Conditions differ from the balmy days of the ranching industry, when the rancher's corrals were near some water course and his stock ranged the plains. Unless a local supply of water is available it is not now expedient under farming conditions to drive the stock even a few miles to water, nor to draw water to the stock. It is right, however, to say, that in many districts where water is

lacking, the attempts to obtain it have been insufficient to prove the non-existence of a suitable water supply, and it is not unlikely that more persistent efforts will bring success. Much is possible in providing a water supply by collecting the run off from the fields and slopes into natural basins, and there retaining it for future use. The heavy impervious clay prevents much wastage by percolation and this condition almost invariably obtains where subterranean water is difficult to find.—T. H. Auld, in Agricultural Gazette.

Safe Shopping

Deal With Reliable Firms Who Are Not Afraid to Advertise Their Goods

Every woman has been "stung" at some time or another in something she has purchased. She has gone to the wrong place, or has been misinformed, or in some other way has been led to pay more than she ought for something she wanted and needed.

How to avoid this—how to accomplish safety in shopping is a good deal of a problem with many. The family purse often isn't big enough to warrant taking any chances, and whatever is lost at one place must be made up by deductions somewhere else. And it's a nerve-racking process sometimes.

Mrs. Mary Dittmas, of New York City, recently gave out a statement on the subject in which she used the term "safe shopping," and the phrase is so expressive that there seems no ready substitute for it. What she meant, she explained, was that kind of shopping in which the buyer knows she is getting her money's worth, instead of taking chances on being cheated. And that is a point every housewife wants to understand.

The whole principle of Mrs. Dittmas' teaching was summed up in these words: "Patronize reliable firms."

Who are reliable? Most women know if they have traded in a city for half a year. Newcomers can be informed by new acquaintances, often, and the character of any store is often permanently established in strangers' minds of what they hear in this way.

But there is another way to tell, and that is by watching advertisements. No dealer who habitually and systematically cheats patrons dares to attract a great deal of attention to himself. If he did, every time cheated persons saw his advertisement they would be reminded of the way that they were cheated and would tell those about them all about it.

Another thing: Advertised goods have to be worth the advertising. It isn't so many years since fraudulent dealers used publicity as a means to catch victims, but with the organization of responsible advertising clubs and mediums that day has gone by. Occasionally some irresponsible individual tries the old game, but it is a pretty safe thing to be wary of the sporadic advertising of this kind. Reliable firms want your trade all the time, and can be reached at any time for correction of any errors.

Watch for advertising of that character, and when you find a firm that makes use of it, you may be pretty sure that you can shop there safely. It is the men who welcome your trade all the time who supply the goods to warrant constant dealings. It is in the business places of such firms that you can be sure of safe shopping.—Regina Province.

Fought for France for a Century

Although it is only fifteen years since the Irish Guards, whom Lord French praised so highly and deservedly were formed, in recognition of the value of the Irish troops in South Africa, the fact that they had a predecessor in the title is worth recalling, if only for its intimate association with the arms of France. The Duke of Ormond, when viceroy of Ireland in 1662, raised a regiment of Irish Guards, which remained faithful to James II, and after the battle of the Boyne and the fall of Limerick, followed him into exile. For nearly a century the guards fought in the service of France, retaining their original colors and uniform. They accepted an invitation to return to the service of the British Crown in 1794 and were disbanded four years later.

Compensation Act Is Costly

The Ontario Workmen's compensation board, in a statement just issued, states that an average of 270 new claims are being allowed weekly in addition to more than twice this number of continuing and pension payments, making a total of about 850 compensation cheques in all issued each week.

The average weekly amount of compensation being paid is about \$22,000.

"About 85 1-2 per cent. of the accidents involve temporary disability only, about twelve per cent. involve more or less permanent partial disability, and about two and a half per cent. are death cases," declares the board.

Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg has designed a medal to commemorate the recent battle off the Jutland Bank. It will be sold in support of naval orphanages. Prince Louis' enterprise is based on a long-standing practice.

Must Force Peace With England

Germans Believe That England Is Their Most Dangerous Enemy

A proclamation containing views on the peace conditions which might be imposed by Germany is published in Berlin by "The Independent Committee for a German Peace," an organization formed some time ago by those considered to be the extreme war advocates in Germany.

The proclamation asserts that, despite the fact that the Germans and their allies are holding three kingdoms in their hands, the Entente still talks of the destruction of the German Empire.

"Our enemies will not succeed," continues the proclamation. "One thing they have accomplished is to force upon us the realization that England is our special and most dangerous enemy. England causes our enemies to stick together. England leads them. Upon England they depend and will depend more after the war. On the wreckage of our empire, England hopes to unfurl the banner of Anglo-Saxon world dominion."

The document asserts that Russian territory from the Baltic to Volhynia must in the future be included in the German sphere, to serve as a bulwark against the Russian tendency to annihilate Germany. France's revenge ideas must constantly be kept in mind, so that in the west also changes would be necessary.

Belgium in the future, adds the proclamation, either will be a German or an English bulwark, so "real guarantees" here also are needed.

The document then cites the expression of Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre Party, in the Reichstag, that "Belgium must lie in German hands, militarily, economically and politically."

The proclamation concludes with the assertion: "England's plan threatens us with political and economic helotry. It aims at our life as a people and as a state. It aims at our culture and institutions. Energy must be applied regardless of consequences to force peace upon this enemy."

"Let it not come true that, as England says, we will win all the battles but England will win the war. With von Hindenberg, let us say it is not only a question of sticking it out, but of winning."

Mr. Thomas Atkins

The Splendid Spirit of the British Soldier Has Never Been Better Exemplified

He is often dirty and ragged, and very disreputable to look at, is Mr. Thomas Atkins. I have seen him with his blood-stained clothes in ribbons, so tired that he could hardly move his feet, with broken bayonet, and his trench hat lost, a German helmet on his head above a face so grimed with dirt and perspiration that it had no features except two eyes and a mouth—two eyes which danced with victory and a mouth which laughed. The enemy by this time knows him well. I sat upon a bank only two days ago when down the road below me there came by, as I have described them, back from the fighting line what was left of a battalion. The leading company, as it passed—such a sight it was!—sang and sang "God Save the King." I wish that the King could have heard it. Surely he would have felt that he was honored as no King or Emperor ever was. Of course, many people will say that this is all nonsense; that Tommy Atkins is just Tommy Atkins, neither hero nor plaster saint. In a sense they would be right, and in a finer sense they would be utterly wrong. The individual soldier may be only the individual soldier with all his frailties, but here in the mass, as they have fought and conquered, they've been heroes all. And never, I believe, has their spirit been finer, never graver or more stern than it is today after a month of fighting.—London Daily News Correspondent.

A Righteous Appeal

Recruiting in Montreal of a Hebrew battalion for overseas service makes timely a consideration of the past relations between Great Britain and the Hebrew people. Regard for British traditions of political liberty can reach no higher point than in the consideration of British relations with the Hebrew people. Benjamin Disraeli more than once was Premier of Great Britain. In that fact lies much of the glory of British liberty. Disraeli became Premier because he had the best right to that office; but the British system gave him the prize when he deserved it. In many countries deserving Hebrews have been kept down unfairly because the public mind was prejudiced against them.—Montreal Daily Mail.

Young Wife: I want twenty-five cigars for my husband.
Tobacconist: Yes, madam. How would you like them, strong or—
Young Wife: Oh, strong! Very strong! The last he had all broke in his waistcoat pocket!

"It is an open secret that King George expected prohibition when he led the nation by banishing the use of drink from Buckingham Palace. We must follow the King to victory," says Mr. Arthur Mee.

Relief for Starving Belgians

Substantial Gift From Canada Has Reached Belgium

Canadians have saved thousands of Belgians from starvation during the war, and now, through the work of the Belgian Relief Committee at Montreal, at least 100,000 will be kept alive for a month. The relief ship Gothland, which sailed from Montreal, has arrived home and her cargo is being distributed among the starving, heroic Belgian non-combatants—old men, feeble women and helpless children, all living under the rule of the Teuton.

The Gothland carried a cargo valued at \$262,862.04, every article of which was purchased in Canada. Two hundred and three thousand, five hundred and thirty-one bushels of Canadian wheat filled the hold of this steamer and every ounce of this will be used to make bread for the Belgians. The balance of the cargo included nearly 5,000 bags of flour and miscellaneous foodstuffs.

The Gothland is the sixth ship that has arrived in an European port laden with relief for Belgium, all given by Canadians and all purchased in Canada.

Baldness Is Inherited

Investigator Finds That Wearing of Tight Hats Has Nothing to Do With It

Information if not comfort for the bald is contained in a study published recently in the Journal of Heredity, the publication of the American Genetic Association. The study was made by Miss Dorothy Osborne, of Ohio State University, and the investigator's conclusion is that baldness is inherited in man, exactly as horns are inherited in sheep. A summary of the article follows:

"Tight hats appear to have nothing to do with it, and diseases of the scalp play a small part, if any. That heredity is the cause is strikingly shown by her discovery that a baldness-pattern is sometimes present on an infant's head at birth, and is then grown over, to reappear in after years when the hair falls out."

"She points out that a completely bald head is rare, but that various patterns of baldness are frequent in man. Among the most common are complete baldness on the top of the head, that involving only the crown, that giving the appearance of an extremely high forehead, and that covering the top and back of the head. The hair associated with baldness may be thin, normal or heavy. These patterns are inherited."

"The family histories which she has gathered show that when the inherited tendency is not present in the family, the men do not become bald, even if they have typhoid and other disease and wear tight hats all their lives. If, however, a father is bald, at least half his sons will be bald. If the father is himself not bald, he cannot transmit baldness to his offspring."

"But baldness is not confined to men—it appears in women, although rarely. This rarity has been urged as evidence that baldness is connected with wearing hats, but Miss Osborne says such an idea has no basis in fact. Baldness in women is more frequent than is generally known, she declares, because women can conceal their baldness much more easily than men. She finds that a woman is bald only when she inherits it from both parents, while inheritance from one parent is enough to make a man bald."

"A woman who inherits baldness from only one parent will not herself be bald, but may transmit baldness to one-half her sons. If another is bald, all her sons will be bald, no matter whether the father is or not. Her daughters will not be bald unless the father also was bald, but may transmit baldness to their offspring even if they do not show it themselves."

Removing Courtesy From Trade

A movement is now popular in German business circles to suppress all unnecessary terms in business correspondence, such as the introductory phrase "Sir," "Sirs," "Gentlemen," and the concluding phrases, "Yours truly," "With the assurance of," etc. To that end certain firms attach slips to their correspondence requesting the recipient to reciprocate in this matter.

The elimination of salutations and closing phrases has also been adopted by some firms in the United States, and has been the intra-departmental method of the Department of Commerce at Washington for a year past.

Hand-Power Propulsion

When a certain ingenious citizen of the Far West goes for a jaunt with his little canoe he forgets all about the rising cost of gasoline and engine trouble and propels himself up and down stream with a hand and foot-operated boat of his own construction.

Hand levers are connected with a crank which carries a gear, and this meshes with another gear which drives the propeller shaft.

Pedal cranks are connected with the same crank which is operated by hand levers, so that the boat can be driven by foot as well as by hand-power. In this way the operator can use either one hand or two hands, or both feet alone or both hands and feet together. The apparatus weighs about forty pounds.

Protecting Game Birds

Manitoba Game Guardian, in an Interview, States Game Laws Will Be Rigidly Enforced

This is the time of year when the fellow who owns a gun is likely to be thinking about his hunting license. The duck season is just a few days ahead, and everybody about the office of Chas. Barber, the Chief Game Guardian for the Province, is busy. Last year special efforts were put forth to prevent infractions of the Provincial Game Act and forestall, so far as possible, all undue slaughtering of game, thus endeavoring to perpetuate all our useful wild life. This year even more thorough measures will be undertaken.

A reporter called on Mr. Barber and found him very busy attending to the numerous duties of his branch, but was able to obtain the following statement from him:

The instructions of Hon. Mr. Winkler, the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, as relating to game matters, is that we see that the provisions of the Manitoba Game Protection Act be rigidly enforced. You see the value of our useful game birds, fur-bearing animals, etc., taken each year amounts approximately to \$1,000,000. Therefore, you will readily see the great necessity of doing everything possible to perpetuate our wild life, even though you look at it from a monetary point of view only. There is, however, much more to be considered than this; the facts are all our useful wild animal and bird life of today is not ours to do with as we please. The "original stock" was given to us "in trust" for the benefit of both the present and future generations; therefore we are expected to render an accounting of this trust to those who come after us.

I have no doubt you know who the lords of creation are. The most powerful enemy the human race has, to contend with is the great insect race, or pest, innumerable, and multiplying with almost inconceivable rapidity, voracious in appetite, feeding upon everything that has life, which, if left to themselves, would reduce the world to a barren waste in a very few years, which of course would cause starvation to the human race. Against these hordes of insects man unaided would be helpless. Therefore, every good and intelligent citizen of our province will no doubt readily see the very great necessity and importance of co-operation with us in every possible way to rigidly protect and perpetuate our game birds, insectivorous and other birds, useful to agriculture, which are our friends; in this way we will keep these pests within bounds and protect man.

The different sportsmen's associations have always co-operated with us, and of course are continuing to do so. Mr. Winkler has authorized me to carry out promptly any good suggestion that representatives of these associations may put forward. Special attention is drawn to the fact that future protection requires increased revenue; and all sportsmen are expected to take out permits and to help me, so far as they can, in the task that is set before me.

We are going to do our utmost to put a stop to all illegal shooting, and special energy will be directed against all persons who go shooting on Sundays and out of season; for all such practices have got to be stopped.

Sportsmen will be interested to know that the wild ducks are quite plentiful this year and that the season for taking these birds opened on the 15th of September and will remain open until the last of November.

The bag has been limited to twenty birds per gun per day, and it is the intention of the department to see to it that this limit is not exceeded. The season for taking prairie chickens and partridges opens on Oct. 1st, and remains open until Oct. 20th. Generally speaking, these birds are found to be very scarce, though there are a few widely separated localities in the province where the birds have been reported to be fairly plentiful. Owing to these birds being scarce during the past open season, our legislature reduced the bag limit from twenty to fifteen birds per gun per day, and from one hundred to only fifty per gun for the season.

Game inspectors will be posted at the railway stations and other points to examine the permits of hunters leaving by the trains and automobiles and to examine their bags on their return. As little inconvenience and delay as possible will be caused, but sportsmen will have to expect this, and will no doubt assist the game inspectors by having their permits ready for inspection and turning out their bags at request.

"I wonder why our gas bill runs up so quickly?" mused the wife of the professional humorist.

"Why shouldn't it?" demanded her husband, making a note on his cuff "it has thousands of feet."

New Lady Boarder: Mercy! what thick, heavy coffee cups they use here.

Old Boarder: Yes, the idea is that your arm will get so tired lifting one cup you won't ask for a second.

An English millionaire, the late Sir James Caird, who died recently, found a single sheet of ordinary notepaper a sufficiently large scrap of paper on which to leave his fortune of \$7,500,000 to his sister.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

Lord Eastling looked at him curiously. This man could tell him important secrets, if he would. But would it be better to let him keep them to himself. He had not made up his mind when rapid footsteps behind him and the voice of Paul himself decided him.

"Here's a friend come to see you, Payne," he said.

There was no mistaking the swift look exchanged by the two men; it was not that of friends, but of foes.

"Come in here," said Paul shortly, as he opened the door of the smoking room, which was deserted.

And Lord Eastling left them together.

"What do you mean by coming down here, without telling me what you were going to do?" demanded Paul, in tones which showed that he did not mean to take a humble attitude.

But Gane was not humble either. He planted his feet firmly on the hearthrug and, overcoming a certain sense of shyness which the luxurious surroundings inspired in him, growled out—

"I like that, I do. It's 'bout time, I should think, as you told me—and will—what you're going to do?"

"Going to do? What do you mean?"

"Oh, you know what I mean. Where's them pearls?"

"Back in the possession of their rightful owner," replied Paul smoothly.

Gane glared at him.

"Rightful owner?" grumbled he. "The rightful owner's me and Will, as let you collar all the last lot, on promise as how—"

"Yes, that will do. We know all about that," said Paul with a nervous glance round. "I couldn't manage the pearls. We must find another way."

"I heard this morning as how the pearls had got back to the person they came from. It's all over the place," went on Gane with his eyes protruding in his excitement. "They did ought to have been in our hands before this, only you put me off, you did, with your cock-and-bull story about Lord Eastling following me and giving me in charge with them on me."

Paul nodded.

"If you had any brains in your head," he said, "you'd know that I am doing my very best for you. I'm never going to work with you again, and I've got to pay you both off before I've done with you. Nothing can exceed my anxiety to bring that about, to have seen the last of a pair of greedy vagabonds, whose voices rasp, whose clothes don't fit them, and whose hands—and he threw a glance of disgust at Gane's fingers—"are never reasonably clean."

Instinctively Gane put his hands into his pockets.

"Never you mind my hands," said he angrily. "We've served your turn, and now you've married a rich wife you don't want us. Well, we can get along without you, I dare say, only fair deals is fair deals. And we must have what we've a right to. Since we can't have the pearls, just you hand us over our share of the last lot, as we lent you to make a show with to your fine lady wife, and you'll never be bothered with the sight of us no more."

"All right," said Paul. "It will put me in a tight place as to explanations, but it shall be as you wish. By the by," he said, as he reached the door, "I've had to take them out of their settings, because there's a fellow on the lookout."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Remedy** Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

"A word carelessly spoken may do great harm."

"That's right. You ought to see what one careless word from the umpire did to our ball team this afternoon."

"That fellow as followed you up to town, the one as I see you with yesterday?"

"Oh, no. A Scotland Yard man."

Gane's face fell.

Then a suspicion made him look up cunningly. He thought this was a ruse to put him off.

"I'll risk the Yard man," he said.

Paul nodded.

"All right. I'll bring the stones."

But the matter was not going to prove as easy as he thought.

When Lord Eastling left these two together, he met Lady Ursula as he went along the passage to the great hall. She had been at the window of the morning-room, feeding the birds, when Gane came shuffling towards the house, and she had seen her brother walk away with him.

"Who was that man you were talking to just now, Tom?" she asked with suppressed excitement. "It was the one we saw hanging about in the village yesterday. Who is he, and what does he want?"

Lord Eastling was somewhat at a loss for an answer.

"I believe," she said in a whisper, "that he has had something to do with the pearl affair."

"How could that be?" asked her brother.

"I don't know. But I believe he is a thief."

"I'm sure I hope he isn't, for it was I who brought him into the house," said Lord Eastling, trying to put her off by speaking in a jesting tone. "Let us hope you have all your own jewellery under lock and key."

"My jewellery! Oh, that's all right. At least—"

She stammered and appeared to hesitate, smiling at the same time. His curiosity was excited.

"What's the matter? Have you had losses, too?" he asked quite sharply.

"Oh, no, no. Only— Didn't I tell you? Paul took all the stones out of their settings. He's going to have them all re-set."

An exclamation burst from Lord Eastling's lips.

"You mean he's lost them," he cried with so much dryness that his sister was annoyed.

"He's not lost them. He has not got them to lose," said she with gentle dignity. "They are mine, you know, and they are in my keeping."

But Lord Eastling was still dry.

"Are they? Are you sure?" he asked.

For answer she beckoned him to follow her up the stairs.

"You shall see for yourself," said she, angry with him for his unbecoming suspicions of her husband, and full of resentment at his want of generosity.

She was saying to herself that Paul would never be forgiven by his brother-in-law for the faults of his youth. And indeed she was conceiving a strong spirit of partisanship on her husband's behalf against her brother, and Paul's relations. She felt that, since he had confessed, and atoned, he ought to be forgiven, and it was with much dignity and with a strong feeling of wounded pride in her husband that she led the way to her room, and taking out her dressing-case from a cupboard, unlocked it, and laid out on a chair for her brother's inspection rows upon rows of handsome stones, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, some in cottonwood and some in tissue paper.

"There," said Lady Ursula, rather coldly, when she had shown them to her brother, "now are you satisfied? Here are some pearls, too."

And she produced some strings of pearls from which the clasps had been removed.

It seemed to Lord Eastling that this act of Paul Payne's was self-condemnatory. Jewels in their settings can be traced and recognized. But when once they are torn out of their gold, silver or platinum mounting they lose their identity and become almost impossible to trace.

Lady Ursula perceived by the expression of her brother's face that he was suspicious and ill-pleased.

"Well," she said, "you see they are not lost. They are all here. I hope you are ashamed of your unkind thoughts."

Lord Eastling said nothing as he sprang to his feet.

For the door of the room had been flung open, and Paul Payne, sent by Brady Gane to fetch his share and Evans's share of the stolen jewels, was standing in the room.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Paul looked from his brother-in-law to his wife, and back again, with an affectation of mere surprise which did not hide the fact that he was angry and ill at ease.

"Oh, Paul," said Lady Ursula,

coming forward in explanation, "I was telling Tom that you are going to have these stones re-set."

She tried hard not to let her tone assume a note of deprecatory apology, but there was no mistaking the feeling in her voice. Paul looked, not at her, but at Lord Eastling.

"It's very good of your brother to interest himself so much in our affairs," said he quietly; "but surely every trifle need not be enquired into."

"No, no, no, Paul. There was no inquiry. At least— There is surely no reason why I should not show them to Tom," said Lady Ursula, whose tone was changing and becoming more confident.

"None whatever," said Paul.

It was an awkward moment. It was impossible not to understand that there must be some connection between the scandal of the loss of the pearls and this exhibition of Lady Ursula's wedding jewels.

But if they had not all had secret reasons for uneasiness, there was no need to have looked far for an explanation of this scene. It was only natural that, after one such theft or practical joke as that connected with the pearls, every lady staying in the house should look to her jewel case.

Lord Eastling introduced a fresh topic.

"Has your friend gone?" he asked.

Paul frowned.

"Who is he, Paul?" asked Lady Ursula. "Do you know him? What has he come for?"

(To Be Continued.)

Care of British Graves

The following is an extract from a letter received from a soldier at the front: "Considerable care is exercised in the registration and upkeep of the graves of British troops. I have seen many such cemeteries which are really beautiful, each little plot being marked with a wooden cross bearing details of the brave fellow lying beneath. The graves themselves are often covered with a mass of flowers, bordered with a fresh green grass edging."

A country couple were visiting London for the first time.

"My, John, what a lot of people!" exclaimed the wife.

"Yes, my dear," said her spouse, "I think you'd better give me the lunch-basket. We might lose each other in this crowd."

WOMAN SUFFERAGE.

Its War Time Aspect.

London, Eng. The women of England are doing their duty. They are taking care of the wounded, or if they cannot assist in work of that kind they are adding their savings to promote the good work. They are knitting and sewing for the soldiers at the front. The suffragists have given so little trouble to the government that it will undoubtedly soften the hearts of those in Parliament, since the "militants" have turned all their energies to aid the fighting men of England, and so sufferage may soon come after this terrible war is over.

Thousands of women in Canada have overcome their sufferings, and have been cured of woman's ills by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This temperance medicine, though started nearly half a century ago, sells most widely to-day, because it is made without alcohol or narcotics. It can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid, and every woman who suffers from backache, headache, nervousness, should take this "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce. It is prepared from nature's roots and herbs and does not contain a particle of alcohol or any narcotic. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper.

Many a woman is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down and worn out for no reason that she can think of. In ninety-nine per cent. of these cases it is the womanly organism that requires attention; the weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes, are only symptoms. Go to the source of trouble. When that is corrected the other symptoms disappear.

St. Thomas, Ont.—"I wish to say for the benefit of other women who suffer that I recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a great help. I have personally recommended the same to many who in turn have been helped a great deal by its use."—Mrs. F. J. BOWDEN, 19 Oliver St., St. Thomas, Ont.

"So you spent a quiet vacation on the farm?"

"I thought it would be, but dogs were barking, frogs croaking and the farmer's baby was teething."

Full many a boss to power floats Which winds up in a flivver By promising a lot of votes Which he cannot deliver.

Horses in the War

Sharing the Transport Work With the Motor

From time immemorial the horse has played its noble part in warfare. There is a reference to it in the Bible—in the Book of Job—and the first sculptured remains of a horse which the archaeologists have brought to light are those of an animal accustomed for war.

When a comprehensive history of this war comes to be written it will be found that the part in relation to remounts is not the least romantic.

The Live Stock Journal of London (Eng.) comments as follows on the situation:

"On the western front, it is true, the opportunities for work in the saddle have been few, comparatively, and on the extensive lines of communication the motor-mechanic has largely superseded the groom. Further east, too, where there are chances for swift raids, the heroic and self-sacrificing work of man and horse has not come into the limelight as the races of the fleetest armoured cars or the dashing exploits of aeroplanes. Shakespeare's cry, 'O, for a horse with wings' has figuratively found an answer. None the less, the work of the remount depots has exceeded in importance and exceeded in volume that of any previous war."

"Germany all along has been spectacular with the ingenuities of warfare, and when the work of the Uhlans tried to screen the dash through Belgium, and sensational stories gained currency of the pre-war activity in our midst of the enemy's horse-buying agents, it was thought by many that our remount department had been enjoying a Rip Van Winkle sleep. When the veil of secrecy with which the censor has shrouded all the ramifications of the war is lifted the nation will find in this, as in other directions, that John Bull, though apparently nodding pleasantly in the land of dreams, had one eye open, and his brain was alert and planning. The machinations of the enemy's agents served to give a stimulus, perhaps sometimes needed, to horse breeding in our rural districts, and when, on the eve of war, gambles were made abroad in cargoes of horses there were many chuckles in this country at the way in which the vigilance of our navy resulted in unexpected acquisitions to our equine stocks."

"In dwelling on remount work in Britain, it would be idle to look to the main British front for tangible results of the manifold labors or the heavy expenditure. Attention must be directed to all the theatres of war, and interest centred in the distances and the nature of the country which separated the advancing or defending forces from their bases. They are not all native-born horses which have carried the men, the food and the interminable paraphernalia of war into the war zone. Even if there were not many mounted units with the divisions concerned, horses, mules or donkeys have been and are wanted for paths which the motor transport cannot follow, and though pictures are published of tractors with heavy guns there are other guns which teams of horses are needed to bring into action."

Cheap Military Titles

When is this silly business of presenting unimpaired men with military titles going to cease? Scarcely a day goes by but we are regaled with a new list from Ottawa. Once upon a time we laughed at the host of Southern Majors and Colonels. We can afford to do so no longer, and it may be said that for the most part the southerner earned his title in the field. We have about got to the point when to be a plain "Mr." will be a distinction in Canada. Briefless barristers, rich and retired country gentlemen, heads of manufacturing plants, retail merchants, retiring and retired financiers have by the score, may by the hundreds, been plastered with military honors, to which they have not the remotest right or title.

The rank injustice to real soldiers is surely apparent. Is the Major or Colonel who comes back battle-scarred from the bloody fields of Flanders to salute as his superior the Brigadier or Major-General who never got nearer a real war than the armories?—Toronto Saturday Night.

"Do you think contentment is a blessing?"

"It depends on the kind of contentment. If your contentment is due to the fact that you have about everything you want, it is highly desirable."

The Songbird Silenced

British Soldier's Letter Tells of a Tragedy of the Trench

The following little story of the trenches is contained in a letter from a British soldier in France:

"The Saxons used to have a chap with them named Paul, who had a lovely voice and used to sing all the latest songs. He was easily heard in our front trenches, and his songs were enjoyed by our fellows as well as the Germans."

"One day when things were quiet there was no singing and one of our men called out to the Germans, 'Tell Paul to sing.' Back came the answer, preceded by a string of guttural German curses: 'You chuted Paul yesterday.'—Baltimore News.

The Farm Home

In the country and everywhere inefficiency is due to a lack of the right kind of education and to a wanton waste of health and strength. Magnificent types of women have been developed under the opportunities of the open country. The administration of a home in the country demands and develops the whole powers of a highly endowed person. The existence of the race, the health and education of the child, the ideals of young men and women are in turn entrusted to the keeping of whoever makes a home. The use and appointment of a scanty income in farming may expand presents a problem as brain-racking almost as financing a world war. An alert interest in community matters like the school and the church broadens sympathies and enlarges usefulness.—Breeder's Gazette.

Physical Culture in Prison

A group of 30 prisoners at Sing Sing have been trained by the physical department of the West Side Y.M.C.A. of New York to act as teachers of physical culture to their fellow convicts. Great benefit is expected from this work, says The Outlook, for men who have abundant physical exercise of a wholesome kind are far less likely to become vicious, sullen or desperate than if they are required to sit inactive in their cells.

When may a man be said to be thoroughly sewn up?

When he has pins and needles in his foot and a stitch in his side.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT

Mrs. Sheldon Spent \$1900 for Treatment Without Benefit. Finally Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Englewood, Ill.—"While going through the Change of Life I suffered with headaches, nervousness, flashes of heat, and I suffered so much I did not know what I was doing at times. I spent \$1900 on doctors and not one did me any good. One day a lady called at my house and said she had been as sick as I was at one time, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her well, so I took it and now I am just as well as I ever was. I cannot understand why women don't see how much pain and suffering they would escape by taking your medicine. I cannot praise it enough for it saved my life and kept me from the Insane Hospital."—Mrs. E. SHELDON, 5557 S. Halsted St., Englewood, Ill.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

"You can't unscramble an egg," remarked the sententious person.

"I don't wish to," replied the practical citizen. "I'm perfectly content if I can afford the egg, regardless of how it's cooked."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



Spoiled His Luck

Boosey Bill: "Once I was in a fair way of making a fortune. But a labor saving device ruined me."

The other Boosey (lazily): "Speak on, Macduff."

Boosey Bill: "I was getting on nicely as a barman in a saloon, when the boss bought a cash register."—Ideas.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

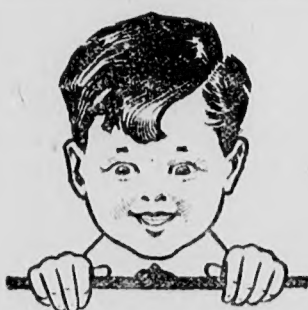
Domestic Water Supply

An abundance of good well water is readily obtained almost anywhere in Western Canada by digging, driving or drilling. The cost ranges from \$2 to \$3 per foot completed. In many sections springs abound, and the reports are continually being received from well drillers and others to the effect that they have, during the course of their operations, secured heavy flows of artesian well water. Western Canada enjoys the reputation of an excellent domestic water supply.

Chauffeur: I can't get this 'ere tail light to burn, sir.

Country Doctor: Oh, never mind, we're only going home, and I've got the constable safe in bed with him-bago!

"How do you manage to miss your way so often when you go touring?"
"That's easily explained," replied Mr. Chuggins. "It's due to the kind of a car I bought. They give you a joke book with it instead of a road map."



Brightens One Up

There is something about Grape-Nuts food that brightens one up, infant or adult, both physically and mentally.

What is it?

Just its delightful flavor, and the nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including their wonderful body and nerve building mineral elements!

A crisp, ready-to-eat food, with a mild sweetness all its own; distinctive, delicious, satisfying—

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1126

Wheat Shipped from B. C.

Shipments of Wheat Being Sent to Calgary Elevator This Year

Several shipments of wheat have been received at the Calgary government elevator consigned from Vernon, Enderby and Armstrong, and more is expected later, as threshing is completed.

This is the first time any grain from the western province has been sent eastward, and this is entirely due to the facilities which are offered at Calgary for storage and grading. Of course the premium which cash grain is commanding at the terminals makes the eastern market look inviting to the farmers of interior B.C. points. While there is a market for milling grain at the coast, it is a spasmodic one, and there is not the premium there that is obtained on Fort William shipments. If the shipping facilities at the coast in the way of ocean transportation was normal the coast elevators would likely get this grain. Conditions just at present, though, are not favorable.

From information which has been received in Calgary it is estimated there will be about two hundred cars of grain to ship from these points. At present it is being sent in sacks down as far as Calgary and reloaded.

Avoid Harsh Pills!

Doctors Condemn Them

Most Pills unfortunately are harsh and drastic; they cause inflammation and great discomfort. Rather like nature is the way a pill should act, mildly but effectively. Science has established nothing more satisfactory as a family pill than the old reliable pills of Dr. Hamilton's, which for forty years have had a premier place in America. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild and can be effectively used by the aged, by children, and indeed by men and women of all ages. No stomach or bowel medicine is more reliable. No remedy for indigestion, headache or biliousness is so effective, so mild, so certain, to quickly cure as a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Find Lost War Papers

One of the curious requirements growing out of the rush of war work is the need of a staff of "searchers" at the War Office to look up lost documents. The "searchers" make their rounds early every morning. Very often in the pressure of many kinds of work, an important war record will get laid aside or covered up on some desk, and it is the business of the "searchers" to ferret out every lost record and get it back again in the regular channels.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO,
"Woodlands," Middleton, N. S.

Russia After the War

Harold Williams, the special correspondent in Petrograd of the London Chronicle, and who is admitted by Russians to know them better than they know themselves, says:

"I am quite certain that after the war there will be no country in the world so energetic and earnest as the Russians. For the war, in spite of their sufferings and losses, is a real joy to the Russians. They are not, mind you, an aggressive people; it is the greatest mistake in the world to look upon them as a predatory and rapacious people; but this war is a joy to them, indeed it thrills the whole nation, because it is a war of deliverance. They are throwing off a disease. And in throwing off this disease they are feeling the delight of returning health. They see now what they must do, and they are confident that they have the strength to do it. The evolution of Russia will be something extraordinary and splendid."

Long Standing Asthma.—Many have suffered so long from asthma and have tried so many so-called remedies they think that there is no real help for them. They should read the letters received by the manufacturers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy from hundreds of cases once as desperate as their own. Even in long-neglected cases this famous preparation brings prompt help.

"Why," said she, "it's all nonsense to say a woman can't buy her husband's cigars. As for me, I never have the least difficulty."

"No? What's your system?" she was asked.

"I just take along a sample stump," she said, "and there's never the least trouble about matching the shade!"

Father: Now, Harry, I want you to be good while I am at the office today.

Harry: I'll be good for a nickel.

Father: See here, young man, you are to remember that you cannot be a son of mine unless you are good for nothing.

THE TIME HAS COME

when people cannot afford to accept anything but the very best for their money. Zam-Buk has been proved by thousands to be the best ointment obtainable for skin ailments and injuries, because it cures when other treatments fail, and because its cures are permanent. You take no chances when you buy Zam-Buk.

Only the really good things are imitated! Proof of Zam-Buk's superiority is provided by the great number of imitations and substitutes which have been put on the market. Don't be deceived, however, by anything represented as "just as good." There is nothing "just as good" as Zam-Buk. All druggists, 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25, or direct from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Send 1c. stamp for postage on free trial box.

ZAM-BUK

Weeds on Railroad Tracks

In order to check the growth of vegetation along railway tracks, a weed burner has been designed which accomplishes the work reasonably quickly, and at an expense that is not prohibitive. Gasoline is used as fuel and supplied from a tank mounted at the top of the contrivance, which is carried on a low truck. Burners arranged so that they extend across and along the ground are held very close to the ground, enabling the flames to come in contact with the weeds. The central part of the device is covered by a shield which fits over the burners and prevents the heat from escaping into the atmosphere. When in use it is pushed by a locomotive.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"Is this a free translation?" asked a customer in the book store.
"No, sir," replied the clerk, "it will cost you a dollar-fifty."



Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children
Make the Home Happy

Weak, puny babies are a constant care to tired mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly—especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

it is possible to avoid many childish ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful,
Chubby Children

Is absolutely non-narcotic. It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy

Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

The British Black List

Government Only Carrying Out Its Plain Duty in Enforcing the Policy

The policy of the blacklist was that this country thought it reasonable that its property, its system of credit, and its system of shipping should not be placed at the disposal of its enemies. If a man was quite clearly an enemy of this country, whether or not technically a German, Austrian or Turk, we said we had a right to forbid our own subjects to trade with him, because by so doing they were assisting the enemy and increasing his power to kill our own soldiers. That was a broad principle, he thought, incapable of being attacked. He did not believe there was any country, including the United States, which, if engaged in such a contest as we now were, would hesitate to carry out a policy of the same kind. It was quite plain that when a criminal offence was created public notice must be given of the persons who must not be dealt with. People could not be left to find it out by possibly receiving a summons through a police court for transgressing the law. That was the reason for publication. When the policy of this country was understood the criticisms on it would be seen to be quite misconceived, and it would be recognized that in doing what they had done the government had only carried out their plain duty.—Lord Robert Cecil, in the British Parliament, Aug. 23.

It is Wise to Prevent Disorder.—Many causes lead to disorders of the stomach and few are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be tried, and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

Russia's War Aims

Some good-natured idealists hope to compensate Russia for Constantinople by the Persian Gulf, pointing out that Constantinople is valueless so long as England holds Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. A leader of the Russian Cadet Party has expressed himself as follows on this point: "When our industry is sufficiently developed for us to send our wares to India and farther east, then no doubt the Persian Gulf will become a desirable object. But at present our aim is to sell our grain to Italy and France—and for that purpose we require Constantinople. We don't care who guards the Suez Canal. Nothing but the possession of Constantinople can free us from the grip of the German boia-constrictor, and if we do not acquire it in this war we must try again in a few years."—From the Deutsche Politik, German.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

First Idiot: "Terrible accident in the Victrola factory."

Party of the Second Part: "How's that?"

First Idiot: "This year's sales broke all the records."—Harvard Lampoon.

Canadian Druggists--Attention

A big advertising campaign is about to start in the Canadian newspapers and magazines on

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

This campaign will greatly increase the sales of this well-known product and if you wish to share in the profits which will result from this advertising, you must see that you are well supplied with a sufficient stock of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. The demand for this soothing syrup has increased with leaps and bounds throughout Canada within the last few months, and with advertising such as is in this paper you should be able, if you have a sufficient supply, to increase your business. Your jobber can supply you, or you can secure your stock from the Canadian distributors, the Wingate Chemical Company, 545 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canada.

Where "Anzac" Was Derived

Many newspaper readers have wondered just why the troops from the Antipodes came by their popular nickname of "Anzac." Reference works have been ransacked without shedding any illumination on the mystery, but an explanation is forthcoming. In the introduction to the volume bearing the title of "The Anzac Book," Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood says that the appellation of "Anzac" is purely arbitrary in its origin. "When I took the command of the Australian and New Zealand Corps," explains Gen. Birdwood, "in Egypt I was asked to select a telegraphic code address for my army corps, and then adopted the word 'Anzac.' This code word was popularized when Gen. Birdwood, after landing his forces at Gallipoli, named the beach whereon they debarked 'Anzac Cove.'"

Employer: Can you write short-hand?

Applicant: Oh, yes, only it takes me longer.—London Notes.

It's Bovril they want

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

Wood's Phosphorine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures nervous debility, mental and brain worry, leg-pain, loss of energy, palpitation of the heart, failing memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (In Canada, Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N°1 N°2 N°3. THERAPION
Hospitals with PATENTED CURE CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VITALITY. BLADDER DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, RITNER NO DRUGGISTS OF MAIL \$1. POST 4 CTS. FORTUNA CO. 10 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK. LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLEBO MED CO. HAVERTOCK RD. HAMPSHIRE LONDON ENG. TRY NEW DRUGS (TASTELESS) FORMID. EASY TO TAKE. LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

WANTED—Representative, either sex, Europe's Greatest World War and Lord Kitchener's career. Salary or Commission. Experience unnecessary. Credit given. Sample free, send postage, ten cents. Nichols, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

"The pen is mightier than the sword!" remarked the earnest citizen.
"That used to be the case," replied Mr. Chuggins, as he wiped his hands on his hip pockets; "but what counts now is a monkey-wrench or a pair of pliers."

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

Her Dad: So you want to marry my daughter? I like your nerve!
Suttor: Well, sir, you ought to. I spent a whole lot of time working it up.

"Some of the greatest problems of life are yet struggling for solution."
"Yes, but don't worry. Graduation day essays are on the way. They'll settle 'em."

"Made in Canada"

DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for Quality, Style and Value. Guaranteed for all climates.



ASK
YOUR
DEALER

Provincial W.C.T.U. Convention at Red Deer

(BY REQUEST)

The W.C.T.U. annual convention in the Methodist church, Red Deer, from Friday to Tuesday, was very successful from all points of view. There was the largest attendance yet, some 80 delegates reporting: the ladies were greatly pleased with the attainment of two long-sought goals—The Liquor Prohibition Act and Equal Suffrage; and they had raised the \$1,000 they pledged towards the deficit of the Temperance and Moral Reform League growing out of the Liquor Act campaign, and had \$500 in the treasury. While the number of Unions had not increased, and the number of junior organizations had perhaps shown a little falling off owing to the organization of Girl Guides, Boy Scouts and S. S. junior organizations, yet the membership was in a healthy condition. The Union set before it the attainment of Dominion Prohibition and Dominion equal suffrage. For the latter end a Dominion Franchise board had been organized and Mrs. McClung and Mrs. Longford, nominated by the Calgary Local Council of Women, were also endorsed by the Union as representatives from Alberta. Resolutions of appreciation for the enfranchisement of women of Alberta, were sent to the Premier, also an expression of pleasure at the manner in which the Liquor Act has been enforced. While the women of Alberta appreciate the justice that has been accorded them in granting equal franchise in all Provincial matters, the effort is being continued to secure the same in Dominion elections. The sending of tobacco and cigarettes to the soldiers, and the serving to them of rum in the trenches was condemned, the best

medical opinion being against it.

PRESIDENTS' ADDRESS

Mrs. McKinney, the President, in her address and in her remarks to the Convention, was chiefly insistent upon the vital need of training the young people on temperance principles.

At the last session of the Dominion Parliament two resolutions were introduced, one for Dominion wide prohibition as a war measure and the other for the extension of provincial powers in the control of the traffic.

It might be too soon to make definite statements, but thus far the Prohibitory laws were working better than even their most enthusiastic supporters had anticipated.

While Mrs. McKinney did not look for sweeping results in politics from the gains of the past two years, yet she believed the manipulation of the vote should largely disappear, and that there would be a gradual development of insistence on right.

Mental defectives, supervised playgrounds, health and recreation for the boys and girls, social purity, teaching of sex hygiene, registration of venereal diseases, personal walk with God, were other points dealt with in the President's able address and in her most effective handling of the proceedings.

THE PAPERS

The district presidents reviewed the progress of the work in their bounds, and valuable papers were given by Mrs. Gainer on "Our responsibility as Citizens" in which the members were urged to acquaint themselves with their new rights under the laws, by Mrs. Aylesworth on scientific temperance instruction in schools urging the need of much better text books and the encouragement of essay contest work and by Dr. Detwiler, of Lethbridge, who reviewed the Travelers Aid work, which aimed, among other things, to protect young girls when travelling.

There were quite a number of changes among the officers, owing to removals, etc. Mrs. McKinney, of Claresholm, was unanimously elected President, and the following assistants were chosen—

Vice-President—Mrs. Chester Gainer, B.A., L.L.B., Edmonton.

Cor. Sec.—Mrs. Williamson, Medicine Hat.

Rec.-Sec.—Mrs. Parker, Youngstown.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. G. Craig, Olds.

"Y" Sec.—Mrs. Grace Boyd, of Calgary.

"L.T.L." Sec.—Mrs. Cassels of Calgary.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. C. Youngs spent the week end in Edmonton visiting friends.

Mrs. Hyndman and Mrs. Gertz will have charge of the Red Cross room on Friday afternoon.

Mr. F. J. Lyne and son Leslie have returned to Edmonton after a visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Bricker left for Calgary on Tuesday where they will reside for the winter.

Mrs. W. S. Keeley wishes to announce that she will be at home to her friends on Tuesday, October 31st, from 8 to 9 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Robertson of Westcott left for Calgary on Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Robertson's mother, Mrs. Graves who died recently at Vancouver.

An excellent programme of instrumental music and vocal selections has been arranged for the Red Cross concert and dance in the Opera House on Friday night; it will be a mistake if you miss it for this reason alone.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Avelson will be sorry to learn that they had to take their daughter Agnes to Rochester, Minn., on Friday last to undergo an operation which it is to be hoped will be successful.

The Red Cross concert and dance on Friday night should be well patronized because of the excellent purpose for which the proceeds will be donated that of furnishing a cot in the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Ramsgate, England.

Have you noticed the smile on the face of our genial C. P. R. agent, Jim McGhee, since he returned home from the south last week? There's a reason. He was presented with a bouncing baby girl while away. Both Mrs. McGhee and the little one are getting along fine. Congratulations.

Mr. H. F. Campbell of the H. S. Campbell Co. of Calgary was a week end visitor in Didsbury where Mrs. Campbell and little daughter Floramonde have been staying for the last two weeks.

binders; gang plow, Emerson breaker bottom attachment; Massey-Harris spring-tooth cultivator, new; Massey-Harris hay rake; Massey-Harris 4 sec. drag; walking stubble plow; walking breaker plow; 1 3/4 in. Newton wagon nearly new; DeLaval cream separator; buggy; 2 sets work harness; stock saddle; cream cans; forks, etc., etc.

WARM LUNCH AT 11.30. SALE AT 12.30

TERMS CASH

Geo. Sexsmith, Auct.

C. G. Dunning, Clerk

ESTRAY

Estray steer on premises of C. Deadrick, S. E. 1/4 Sec. 5, Tp. 32, R. 1, W. 5. One red steer with a few white spots has harness branded E on left ribs just back of front leg. L. JOHN A. SWANSON, Brandreader

RAMS FOR SALE

Registered Hampshire rams for sale. 2 past shearing and 6 lamb bucks of the mutton and wool type. I also want 2 Registered Hampshire rams. Hay press for sale or trade. 13 miles north east of Didsbury, or write Chas. E. Hanson, Olds, Box 167. nl

LOST

Three heifers, branded GVS on left ribs, 1 black and white, two red and white. \$5.00 reward for information leading to recovery.—E. V. Schmidt, Hartmann, Phone 303. ol5p

Auction Sale Of Farm Land

Under the provisions of the Land Titles Act there will be offered for sale by J. N. Paton, Auctioneer, at the postoffice, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, the Eleventh day of November, 1916, at 11 o'clock a.m., the North-East Quarter of Section 12, Township 32, Range 29, West of the 4th Meridian, in the province of Alberta.

The Vendors are informed that the soil is a rich black loam, with a clay subsoil; eighty acres are suitable for cultivation, 25 of which have been broken, the balance being good hay and pasture land; there is on the property a small dwelling house, and two miles of fencing with strands of barbed wire. The land is situated in an English speaking settlement, 7 1/2 miles from the town of Olds, and one half mile from Corman school.

Sale will be subject to a sealed reserve bid, free from encumbrances except taxes for the current year.

Terms of sale: 10% cash at time of sale; balance according to favorable terms.

For further particulars apply to WALLBRIDGE, HENWOOD, GIBSON & MILLS, Edmonton, Alberta.

Solicitors for the Vendors. DATED this 18th day of September, 1916, at Calgary, Alberta.

ADVERTISEMENT

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Town Property

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 11th day of November, 1916, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

Lot Seven (7) Block Nine (9) according to a plan of part of the Town of Didsbury of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Didsbury 474 I, reserving unto His Majesty, His Successors and Assigns, all mines and minerals and the right to work the same."

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated on Main Street in the Town of Didsbury and that there is upon the property a two storey frame building used as a Post Office and a small stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Earl E. Freeman, Didsbury.

Dated at Calgary this 4th day of October, A.D. 1916.

EARL E. FREEMAN, Successor to W. A. Austin, Vendor's Solicitors

Approved—W. Forbes Registrar.

Star Windmills and Bull Dog Engines

Will give you entire satisfaction at any work you have for them to do.

Agents for

Massey-Harris Feed Grinders, Feed Cutters, Wood Saws, Etc.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Simply a little rub with a cloth keeps the highly burnished cooking top always glistening, dustless clean, without blacking; in four pieces it cannot warp or bulge.

McClary's Kootenay Range

It won't be hard to decide what range you want in your kitchen after I show you the Kootenay's special features.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"



Take One Tonight

—if you feel bilious, "headachy" and irritable—for that's a sign your liver is out of order. Your food is not digesting—it stays in the stomach as sour, fermented mass, poisoning the system. Just take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets—they make the liver do its work—they cleanse and sweeten the stomach and tone the whole digestive system. You'll feel fine in the morning. At all druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto 14

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120 Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER Undertaker and Embalmer Didsbury Phone 101 Olds, - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B. (Successor to W. A. Austin)

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Documents left by clients with Mr. Austin are now held by me. Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D. Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120 Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J. Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128 DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA

Dr. M. Mecklenburg THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta. Will be at Acme, Monday, October 30th; Three Hills, October 31st; Trochu, November 1st, 1916.

CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M1121 EDMONTON OFFICE, WILLIAMSON BUILDING. PHONE 5225



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.